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OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

G. O. M. OF MARATHI STAGE

Veteran Marathi stage actor Bal Gandharva (extreme right) retired from the profession after appearing in the role of Rukmini in Swayamvara, which had made him the rage of Maharashtra for over two decades. Inspite of his old age, Bal Gandharva showed in the dramas staged for the Golden Jubilee of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya that he was still capable of histrionic talent of a high order in many of the love sequences.

He appeared in the drama with many of the old colleagues who were props of the Gandharva Sangeeta Nataka Mandali.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME AGAIN

(See Page 6)

Patter:

Au Revoir M'Lud

By Asude

My Lord Layton is still in our midst. but as I see from the newspapers. he will presently be leaving these shores for his home country. This is being written in parting salute to this Grand Old Man of the British Press.

What amazed people most in Lord Layton was the tremendous vitality he displayed through the rounds of hectic entertainments which the Press of India had arranged for him and his party. There were cases of others in the party sagging under the strain, but this hardened veteran stood it all without turning a hair,—or a headache.

Last time I saw him was at the afternoon party given by Sheth Dalmia in Delhi, and he was looking just as fresh as he was the night before, —a "daisy", in his cool tropical suit and natty white-and-tan Oxfords. I suppose it is his spare frame which explains this supreme imperviousness to strain. I never could like a fat man.

Lots of things were said on these festive occasions. There were even determined attempts at "humour" at one or two dinners. No, not by Lord Layton. By our own Barons of Fleet Street. And be it said to the great credit of Lord Layton and his confreres that they readily responded to the "humour". They laughed at the expected places. Culture never rose to a higher peak.

Lord Layton spoke, too. He said many things which I have no doubt will have drawn their right quota of praise from the quarters concerned. But he did not say many other things which he might just as well have said,—but for the Culture I have, therefore, to say them,—having no sort of pretension to Culture.

The whole bag of tricks in newspaper production can, I think, be boiled down to one single sentence: Give The Public What It Wants. I am talking of news, of course. You cannot work the principle with regard to views. In that, the proprietor and the editor have to think of other commitments. Let us stick to news, with which the Press Trust of India and Lord Layton are associated.

I know there will be folks who will tell me that it is all wrong. The whole "bag of tricks" lies in wangling the largest number of display advertisements. True. True. But only up to a point. For, you cannot have a large number of advertisements unless your paper is a popular paper, that is, unless you Give The Public What It Wants.

It is a lamentable confession to make *but the truth is that this "sine qua non" of journalism has still to* make its way into the craniums of the news vendors of the Indian Press. Firstly, many of them do not know what the public wants and secondly those that do not know how to get the stuff.

The mistake made is the stress that is given only to the "kings" and the consequent indifference to the "shoes and sealing-wax" and "cabbages." Every harassed newshawk sent to the Council House by his paper is obsessed by the way Mr. Nizamuddin addresses the House. Nobody cared to find out how he addressed another house.— *his own. Or, say, how he addresses* his wife

You laugh? Probably you don't. It is just as well, for this is no attempt at emulating my hosts at the recent dinners. I am,—as they are heard to declare in that same Council House,—speaking from my heart. I have felt the lacuna. I have felt the utter futility of it. the fatuousness of it.

For, they recognise this basic principle in the U.K. and the U.S.A. They go right down into the bottom of things. If that means going right down into the stomach of the Hon'ble Member, no newsfinder worth his daily allowance would shirk the job,—in Paternoster Row or Madison Square. They do, in Delhi.

I mentioned the stomach because everybody else has omitted to mention it. That is, except Doctors. The Hon'ble Members' Doctors. What do they know of the Hon'ble Member's credo who only take down the H.M.'s spoken word? Did anyone care to find out that the fate of one Finance bill hung wholly upon the question whether the Finance Member had his overdue shot of Eno's that fateful morning

He did NOT take that delayed dose, —delayed by overwork. And the result was that that Bill went through all the fires of hell before it was scrapped to ribbons. The doctor knew. And the Member's wife knew. All the servants knew. Only, none of "Our Special Representatives" and "Staff Correspondents" knew. You have heard of momentous issues "hanging by a thread." Did you know that the fate of another Bill in the Constituent Assembly (a very delicate word "Assembly") hung on a sheer button? In this case, the Minister's tailor had put one button too many on his sherwani—the sherwani which he had specially ordered for Der Tag. He could not live down that extra button throughout the debate. It bobbed up, — like Macbeth's dagger,— at most crucial stages. And spoiled the day for that Minister.

I know one illustrious Beanarges or the Constituent Assembly who can face the day's battle only if he has ripe papayas for breakfast. I also know that he refused to attend one of the most momentous sittings because his wife had forgotten to order for this life-saver the night before. There were apples from Kashmir, and Kulu pears. But the Hon'ble Minister wouldn't have any.

That is the sort of thing for which the Public opens the damp sheets for a morning. You have to go right down into the bottom of things.

It is not enough to give glowing descriptions of a Cattle Show and sport a picture at the bottom of the gentry concerned in the show. You have to find out how much milk the Hon'ble member imbibes at one sitting every morning. If you wish to keep your Public.

In Bihar, for instance, it is not Milk, but Curd. The usual portion per Minister is five pounds per meal. Probably, the Prime Minister has six, but I am not sure. Now, how many of the Bihar A.P.I. correspondents knew that? How many know that it was just because an ex-Editor of a famous paper had not his usual tub of curd in the morning that made him talk of "machine-gunning" a community he did not like?

I know one illustrious Beanarges of A most inoffensive man always,— that is, so long as he is well-filled with his gallon of Curd. Refuse him Curd, and he goes berserk.

That is the kind of thing which the reporter has to ferret out. For, that is what you want and I want,—we of the Vox Populi the Pro Bono Publico. I have not seen any instance of it in India yet.

And then comes the second lacuna,— Getting What They Want. The whole trouble lies in the Indian reporter being still obsessed by such trifles as "scruples" and "morals." Also, want of initiative. And imagination. And enterprise. The snag lies in the poor devil waiting for news to happen.

Every British and American brother of his, on the other hand, knows that that dog would not bite. What does he do? I will tell you what he would do. Take that dog-bite, for instance. Every scribe has by this time heard that old chestnut of "man biting dog" probably for the five hundredth time. But how many have made any profit by it?

All that the Indian reporter understands from the story is that news must be bizarre to be "news." It is only when a man bites a dog that it becomes stuff to give the troops. Yes, but supposing man does not bite dog, what then? Does the American reporter grow up the sponge and confess defeat to his Boss?

No, he does not. Not a British or an American "Go-getter". What he does is to get a dog and bite it, — and serve the story up to the Editor. That is making News.

Yesterday I read a "joke" in the back-page of an otherwise sober weekly. There was a crowd cordoned by the police in front of a house. Presently a reporter tried to dash in and a constable stopped him. "But I have come from the Daily Roarer to do the murder", protested the reporter. "You are too late", intoned the constable, "It has already been done."

A "joke", I said. But why? Why take it as a joke and not as a pointing finger, an arrow to the mark? That constable said a whole mouthful. You can't have murders by merely waiting for it. If it is Murder what the boss wants, why can't our men manage a few? I suppose it is that blind prejudice to the jail, — or the rope. That is not initiative. Nor enterprise.

The Public must have what they want. It is for the Newsvendor to give it. The newsvendor in India can never fulfil this essential desideratum in Modern Journalism so long as he continues to stew in his mid-Victorian juice of news-reporting. Out of deference to mine hosts, Lord Layton did not say it. It has, therefore, to be said by me.

Battle-ships and other vessels of the British Mediterranean Fleet were on a friendship visit to Cannes on the French Riviera. In celebration of the visit, Lord Mountbatten is seen here dancing with Mrs. Hole, wife of the British Consul in Cannes.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, (centre), photographed on his arrival in New York, aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth

Crest Of Love

The treasured vaults of yon fragrant eve:
Consonant rhyme unfold-
Resonant echoes of unmeasured deep:
Glamour—strewn mansions uphold.

Plunge on my colour-scheme of luxuriant rhyme:
Surge on the the storm-crowned crest of my love:
Unplumbed abyss of an apocryphal time:
Revolving wheels of a destuctive curve.

Furrowed pantheon of an evolving world:
Ruffled and flurried magnetic dynasty's sweep:
Pacific in immeasurable coils snarled:
Thunderbolts of crashing climax leap:

Interminable spasms of an agonized dream:
Blossomed in odour to dissolve in dust:
Mounting realities of an unspanned chasm:
Fashioned on the anvil of an unknown cast.

My mental gloom enraptures my soul:
Envelopes me in a fathomless depth
Disentangle now in a soul-encircling role:

Of dissolving cascades and unspanned death.

Lunal face of my world-beloved:
Of perplexing vines and anchoral myth:
Mantles in harmonies the voicesless world:
Enshrine cosmic effulgence in oceanic wreathe:

Love dies entombed on scriptural lore:
Of unmeasured abyss and trans-oceanic gleam:
Death's crimson flame burns immutable—blazing yore:
Enthralling seven-seas in my submerged dream.

Thy lotus-bloom on my crest o' love:
My citadel of fragrance: alpine sparkle:

Unmeasured craze of a cosmic curve:

Carves indestructible forms of granite and marble.

Ah! give me the distilled draught and let me drink:
Melt away on the wings of poesy and dream;
Of fashions and fancies: romance and love:
Of treasures and trances: tremors and trove;
Of glamours and glances, gradeurs and grove:
Of rigours and rhythm, rances and rove:
of pleasures and prances prisons and prove:
Of fuehrers and freedom, free-zones and frove.

M. C. Z. in "HUMAN PROGRESS".

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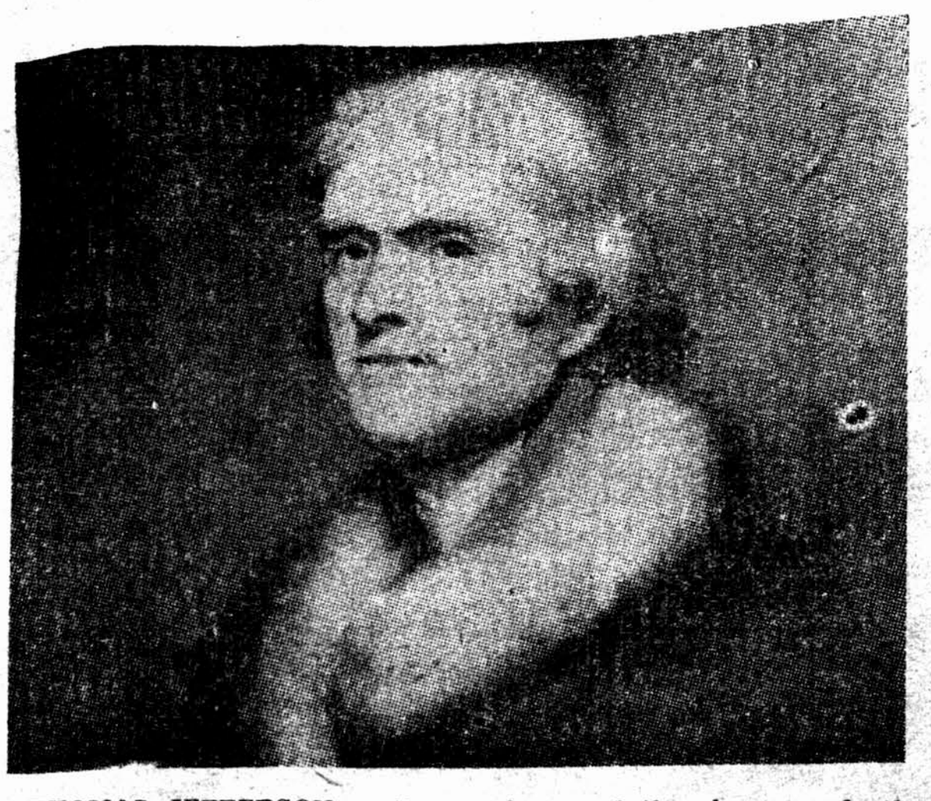
JEFFERSON'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY



THOMAS JEFFERSON, author and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born on April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and played an outstanding part in achieving United States independence and did much to shape the early history of the new nation.

The photograph shows the Jefferson Memorial, in Washington, D.C., a national shrine dedicated to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, author of the U. S. Declaration of Independence, and third President of the United States.

WHAT IS AN ANIMAL?

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

I AM constantly being asked questions about animals, and it is fairly [illegible] that my questioners have never [illegible] the elements of zoology. That [illegible] re criticism of our educational system. There are two good reasons why he should know about animals. The first is that many of us have to deal with them, though in modern cities most people have rather small chances of doing so. The second reason is that we are animals, though animals of a very peculiar sort, and we cannot understand ourselves and one another without understanding what we have in common with other animals. One of the things which zoologists have to do is to classify animals. Every animal is assigned to a species. Roughly speaking, a species means a group of animals which will mate without difficulty, and give fertile offspring.

Each species is given two Latin names. For example, the sewer rat is called "Mus Norvegious". The first name is the name of the genus "Mus" which also includes the ship rat "Mus Ratus" and the house mouse "Mus Masculus". "They may be compared to human names like John Smith and Robert Smith. A species is, or should be a biological reality, a genus is a matter of convenience. Some authors put the house mouse in a different genus from the two rats. Similar general are put in the same family, similar families in the same order, similar orders in the same class, and similar classes in the same phylum. For example, the genus "Mus" is assigned to the family "Muridae" including various rat-like animals. The family is included, with squirrels, porcupines, beavers and so on, in the order "Rodentia" or Gnawers. The Rodents are included in the class "Mammalia" hairy, warm-blooded animals which suckle their young. The "Mammalia" are one class of the phylum "Vertebratta" which agree in having backbones, and in many other characters. There are also intermediate divisions, such as sub-orders and sub-classes.

A Common Ancestor

Now, when such classifications were first made they were made for convenience, like the classification of words into nouns, adjectives and so on. But when the theory of evolution was accepted, zoologists tried to classify together animals which they believed had a common ancester. For example, it is probable that all Mammals are descended from members of one species of reptile whose members underwent certain changes, while others stayed put. This is quite different from the classification of words, chemical substances, or human beings. Nobody thinks that all adjectives are descendants of a single adjective. On the contrary, adjectives like "wooden" are made from nouns, and adjectives like "eatable" from verbs. We do find a trace of this idea when, for example the Jews are described as the children of Israel, although we know that plenty of people not descended from Israel became Jews, so that Jews are of mixed origin.

However, the classification of animals is not as logical as it should be and probably will be when we know more. For example, the class of reptiles has given rise to Mammals and birds, as we know because we have found fossils of intermediate forms. In fact, a bird is more nearly related to a crocodile than a crocodile is to a tortoise. That is to say, you have to go further back into the past to find the ancestors of all three groups than the common ancestor of birds and crocodiles. So a class of reptiles is a group of animals which have stayed at a certain level of organisation, rather than all the living descendants of a common ancestor. A group made up in this way is sometimes called a grade.

In this series of articles I am going to describe the main groups of animals. But before I do so we must ask what an animal is. The simplest answer would be that an animal is a living thing which can move itself about. This is generally true. But most animals pass through a stage where they cannot move. You and I could not move at all in the first few months of our lives before birth, and not very much in the later ones. An oyster swims about vigorously when quite young, but passes most of its life stuck to a rock. More serious still, some microscopiic plants swim about throughout their lives, and some quite large plants, such as seaweeds, start life as microscopic swimmers. Others have tried to make the distinction on the ground of nutrition. Most plants use sunlight and carbon dioxide to make their living substance, while all animals have to feed on plants or on other animals. But so do the fungi and moulds, which are classed as plants.

Plants As Source Of Food

In fact, no sharp distinction can be made. There is a group of living beings called the flagellata. They are single cells, often shaped rather like a tadpole, and swim about by lashing their flagellum, which corresponds to the tadpole's tail. Some of them are certainly plants. They only need water, light, carbon dioxide and salts. Others are certainly animals. They have mouths, and eat other plants and animals. Some live on food in the water, but have not got definite mouths. Biologists mostly believe that the animal forms have evolved from the plants. For plants must have existed before animals. Plants can live without animals to eat them, and animals need plants as a source of food.

Quite recently it has become possible, in this group, to make animals out of plants in the laboratory. The attempt very often fails. Some plant flagellates, of the kind which makes the water in ponds go green, stay green when kept in the dark and fed on sugar. Even after several years, and thousands of generations in the dark, they stay green. Others lose their green colour, but regain it within a few hours when put back in the light. This is quite in accordance with Weismann's theories. But when other kinds are kept in the dark the number of green plastids, which are the organs for using light to make sugar, diminishes. It may diminish so much that when a cell divides one of the daughter cells does not get a plastid. Here an organ has been lost through disease, as Lamarck and Darwin taught that organs could be lost. The descendants of such a cell never become green, and starve to death even in light, unless they can get food.

It is probable that animals originated from plants on a great many occasions, generally by a sudden "leap" of this kind, and it is likely that the first animals were flagellates. But it is fairly sure that, even if animals arose separately several different times, the first animals in each pedigree consisted of single cells. The single-celled animals, and others consisting of a number of cells not much differentiated are called "Protozoa", or "first animals". Most of them are too small to see without a microscope. But they can build mountains and overthrow Empires, so they are quite important.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
" SOME OF THE MATTERS ON THE AGENDA, STILL TO BE DEALT WITH, ARE FUNDAMENTAL."
- DR. EVATT.
PEACE
U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ESTD. 1946
SOMETHING INVISIBLE.
" SOMETHING IS SURELY WRONG SOMEWHERE IN THE ECONOMIC FABRIC OF OUR COUNTRY" — DR. S.P. MUKERJEE.

Philosophy Behind

Glamour Of Indian Dance

By Miss Damayanti Joshi

A SHORT while ago, when travelling across Northern India—I was actually going from Bombay to Lucknow, invited to dance at a conference—I happened to meet in the train an European gentleman, a tourist perhaps, who having learnt during a casual conversation that I was a dancer, asked "What is the philosophic content of Indian Classical Dance?"

Ordinarily, I myself would feel ridiculous to ask such a question, as anyone else would, it being so commonplace and self-evident; so much is talked about it in literature as well as in everyday parlance among dancers and dance-enthusiasts that classical dance is looked upon as almost a philosophical institution born of religious contemplation of the Infinite. Yet, when the question was put to me I found myself at a loss as to give an apt answer. May be I looked a trifle puzzled, for, almost immediately after he had put to me his question, he, of his own accord, said again, "I think before you have your say, I should explain what I mean by my question You see, I have read some of your scriptures and ancient literature, and to my astonishment, found dance constituting an important institution with its foundation embedded in the annals of the Vedas! And now that I, taking advantage of a chance visit to your country, have been going about from place to place of historical interest, I find poses of dance in temples as one of the commonest forms of self-expression for the Indian creative genius; I also find dance as more a philosophic precept than an entertainment. Yet, Indian classical dance is not a dull and heavy thing, hanging much above the head of the average individual, as philosophic teachings and works generally are; your dance is sublime, yet very popular, offering joy even to the meanest of the mean among the intelligent. Now, what is the source of this simplicity of these highly intricate techniques of the Indian Classical Dance?"

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I don't know how anyone else would have behaved in the presence of such an individual; personally, I felt very small; I felt ashamed that, though I have often heard and read of dance as originating from the Hindu Trinity (According to the Bharat Natyam Shastra Dance was created by Shiva, brought to humanity through Bharat Muni by Brahma and perfected as a form of art by Vishnu), I never looked at it from this angle of approach. So, the first thing that I did was to tell my interlocutor that, being a dancer and having never had any opportunity to make sustained studies I was not competent enough to answer the question; I also requested him to say more about what he thought of Indian dance and his experience which he did, as long as he was in the train.

But in my heart of hearts I was very much agitated over what he had said, and when I reached the venue of my conference, I shared my thoughts with few of those whom I expected to know better. But they too retold, perhaps more skilfully, what had already been told by many others. Some of them narrated the story of Nataraj's dance in Chidambaram; others recounted the legend in which Bharat Muni and his troupe were turned into stones by the demons and were saved from permanent inanimity by Indra and so on and so forth. But none offered an answer to the question as to what was the philosophic content of Indian classical dance which goes to make all its various styles complicated in techniques but simple in aesthetic effect.

Not that I have now found the answer; the answer seems to be hidden under my appalling ignorance. But as I think over it a few lines from Tagore's immortal poetry comes to my mind. He has said:

"In thy Dance, Divine Dancer
Freedom finds its image
And dreams their forms.
Its cadence weaves the thread of things
And unwinds them for ages;
Charms the atoms 'rebellion into beauty
Gives rhythm to the symphony of stars,
Thrills life with pain and churns up existence into
Surging joys and sorrows."

Again recently, at the convocation of the Annamalai University, Mr. P. V. Rajamanna, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, speaking on the fundamental unity of Indian culture, cited dance as a unifying force.

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I have heard and read others who have attributed similar ethical values to the art of rhythmic movement Once, years ago when I was learning dance as a toddling child, I had occasion to hear one of our lamented leaders of the past, the late Mr. Satyamurti speaking on dance. In the course of his speech the inimitable orator had said, among other things, "Dance adds zeal to life, let us dance our way to Swaraj."

As I now try to recall it, I remember how the local press in Bombay, in due appreciation of what he had said, flashed the quotation in glaring headlines and made it a subject for editorial comments. At that time, I was of course not seasoned enough to have grasped the significance of his utterance; I did not even know that there was anything significant in it at all. In fact, the dictum was brought to my notice by my mother who, as a tireless patron of dancing as my career, never spared any effort to sharpen my infantile ardour and verve. I remember how she, holding an English paper in front of me, said, "Look, my child that is what dance is. If you one day become a successful dancer you will be doing something for your country as well."

Much water has since flown down the Ganges; India has become free and I too, though not a successful dancer in the right sense of the word, have taken to dancing as my profession, going far and wide on professional callings And from what I see and experience, one thing emerges before my eyes now that I think of it anew, and that is the fact that dance is not just an entertainment, as some among us seem prone to believe; dance, in its essentials, is the beautified expression of the innermost philosophic content of the Indian life.

Miss Damayanti Joshi in a Classic dance recital at the Golden Jubilee of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya.

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IT is true, we have not, so to say, danced our way to Swaraj; personally, I doubt if dancers have played any direct part in our struggle for freedom. Yet, none can gainsay the fact that dance, as has been pioneered by Uday Shanker, Ram Gopal, Rukmini Devi, Menaka and others, did add colourlustre and sublimity to our patriotism. None can challenge the assertion that these pioneers, by their ceaseless pursuits of this art, have, to a great extent, revealed to us our glorious past and made us feel conscious of our cultural heritage. Moreover, had it not been for this visual exposition of the pristine glory and richness of the Indian culture abroad, the west would have perhaps till now looked down upon us as enslaved barbarians not cultured enough to be masters of our own land. Though a child then, I, as the junior most member of the Menaka Ballet, was deeply impressed by the way people of Europe, both the commoners and the elite, appreciated Indian cultural heritage whenever we happened to be on the continent. Of course, numerous scholars, poets, artists, philosophers and statesmen have carried the message of Indian civilisation abroad; names of our immortal Mahatma, Gurudev Tagore, Vivekananda, C. V. Raman, Aurobindo Ghosh, J. C. Bose, Mrs. Naidu and Nehru loom like a constellation of shining stars over the Western horizon. Yet it will not be an exaggeration to say that our dancers, having gone to every nook and corner of Europe and America, have very effectively, popularised the ideals of Indian culture and, taken in their cumulative effects, these visual depiction of our cultural treasure abroad has not done less.

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THIS explains why an European Indologist, while touring the country, gets curious about the philosophy of our classical dance; this explains why our cultural ambassadors like Uday Shankar and Rukmini Devi, on return from abroad, exhort us dancers to understand ourselves the inherent philosophy our our ancient civilisation and carry the message to foreign lands. Those who read the papers will remember what Rukmini Devi had said at a reception at Madras after her return from America. She told that Westerners were getting more and more interested in Indian culture. She also suggested that our Government should start an institution for training up such cultural missionaries.

And now, viewing the question in this perspective, I wonder whether it will be correct to say that the philosophic content of Indian culture is that LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL; LET NOT VICIOUS THOUGHTS AND SELFISH ACTS DESTROY ITS RHYTHMIC FLOW", and that it is this philosophy which makes our dance universally appealing!

Some amateurs performing 'Mangal Gouri' dance

An Indian mystery show was presented at Usher Hall, Edinburgh recently... One of the stars was MIRZA, the Indian Hypnotist who advertised that he was presenting the Indian Rope Trick. He invited members of the audience into the stage and, after hypnotising them, described..the non-existent scene of the rope and the Indian boy climbing it, disappearing and walking on the stage from the wings. When brought out of the 'trance' most of his subjects claimed that they had seen the Indian Rope Trick performed. One man was given a glass of water and told it was sherry. He drank it and said that it was sherry. A girl went on an imaginary journey and did some fishing and a man had a lighted match held under his hand, which he described as a cold feeling.

BOND OF HUMAN LIBERTY

A healthy and progressive society requires both central control and individual and group initiative: without control there is anarchy, and without initiative there is stagnation. I want in this lecture to arrive at some general principles as to what matters should be controlled and what should be left to private or semi-private initiative.

Some of the qualities that we should wish to find in a community are in their essence static, while others are by their very nature dynamic. Speaking very roughly, we may expect the static qualities to be suitable for governmental control, while the dvnamic qualities should be promoted by the initiative of individuals or groups. But if such initiative is to be possible, and if it is to be fruitful rather than destructive, it will need to be fostered by appropriate institutions, and the safeguarding of such institutions will have to be one of the functions of government.

It is obvious that in a state of anarchy there could not be universities or scientific research, or publication of books, or even such simple things as seaside holidays. In cur complex world there cannot be fruitful initiative without government, but unfortunately there can be government without initiative.

Primary Aims Of State

The primary aims of government, I suggest, should be three: security, justice, and conservation. These are things of the utmost importance to human happiness, and they are things which only government can bring about. At the same time, no one of them is absolute; each may, in some circumstances, have to be sacrified in some degree for the sake of a greater degree of some other good. I shall say something about each in turn.

Security, in the sense of protection of life and property, has always been recognised as one of the primary purposes of the state. Many states, however, while safeguarding law-abiding citizens against other citizens, have not thought it necessary to protect them against the state. Wherever there is arrest by administrative order, and punishment without due process of law, private people have no security, however firmly the state may be established. And even insistence on due process of law is insufficient, unless the judges are independent of the executive.

This order of ideas was to the fore in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, under the slogan 'liberty of the subject' or 'rights of man. But the 'liberty' and the 'rights' that were sought could only be secured by the state, and then only if the state was of the kind that is called 'liberal.' It is only in the West that this liberty and these rights have been secured.

To us in the present day, a more interesting kind of security is security against attacks by hostile states. This is more interesting because it has not been secured, and because it becomes more important year by year as methods of warfare develop. This kind of security will become possible only when there is a single, world government with a monopoly of all the major weapons of war. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, since it is somewhat remote from my theme.

I will only say, with all possible emphasis, that unless and until mankind has achieved the security of a single government for the world, everything else of value, of no matter what kind, is precarious, and may at any moment be destroyed by war.

Economic security has been one of the most important aims of modern British legislation. Insurance against unemployment, sickness, and destitution in old age has removed from the lives of wage-earners a great deal of painful uncertainty as to their future. Medical security has been promoted by measures which have greatly increased the average length of life and diminished the amount of illness. Altogether, life in western countries, apart from war, is very much less dangerous than it was in the eighteenth century, and this change is mainly due to various kinds of governmental control.

Security And Justice

Security, though undoubtedly a good thing, may be sought excessively and become a fetish. A secure life is not necessarily a happy life; it may be rendered disma' by boredom and monotony. Many people, especially while they are young, welcome a spice of dangerous adventure, and may even find relief in war as an escape from humdrum safety.

And now as to justice; justice, especially economic justice, has become, in quite recent times, a governmental purpose; justice has come to be interpreted as equality, except where exceptional merit is thought to deserve an exceptional but still moderate reward.

Political justice, i.e. democracy, has been aimed at since the American and French revolutions, but economic justice is a newer aim, and requires a much greater amount of governmental control. It is held by Socialists—rightly in my opinion—to involve state ownership of key industries and a considerable regulation of foreign trade.

Opponents of Socialism may argue that economic justice can be too dearly bought, but no one can deny that, if it is to be achieved, a very large amount of state control over industry and finance is essential. There are, however, limits to economic justice which are, at least tacitly, acknowledged by even the most ardent of its western advocates. An attempt to bring about economic equality between western nations and south-east Asia, except by very gradual methods, would drag the more prosperous nations down to the level of the less prosperous, without any appreciable advantage to the latter.

Justice, like security, but to an even greater degree, is a principle which is subject to limitations. There is justice where all are equally poor as well as where all are equally rich, but it would seem fruitless to make the rich poorer if this was not going to make the poor richer. The case against justice is even stronger if, in the pursuit of equality, it is going to make even the poor still poorer. And this might well happen if a general lowering of education and a diminution of fruitful research were involved. If there had not been economic injustice in Egypt and Babylon, the art of writing would never have been invented.

There is, however, no necessity, with modern methods of production, to perpetuate economic injustice in industrially developed nations in order to promote progress in the arts of civilisation. There is only a danger to be borne in mind, not, as in the past, a technical impossibility.

I come now to my third head: conservation. Conservation, like security and justice, demands action by the state I mean by 'conservation' not only the preservation of anciet monuments and beauty spots, the upkeep of roads and public utilities, and so on. These things are done at present, except in time of war. What I have chiefly in mind is the preservation of the world's natural resources.

This is a matter of enormous importance, to which very little attention has been paid. During the past 150 years, mankind has used up the raw materials of industry and the soil upon which agriculture depends, and this wasteful expenditure of natural capital has proceeded with ever-increasing velocity. In relation to industry, the most striking example is oil. The amount of accessible oil in the world is unknown, but is certainly not unlimited; already the need for it has reached the point at which there is a risk of its contributing to bringing about a third world war.

When oil is no longer available in large quantities, a great deal will have to be changed in our way of life. If we try to substitute atomic energy, that will only result in exhaustion of the available supplies of uranium and thorium. Industry as it exists at present depends essentially upon the expenditure of natural capital, and cannot long continue in its present prodigal fashion.

A Disastrous Conclusion

Even more serious, according to some authorities, is the situation in regard to agriculture, as set forth with great vividness in Mr. Vogt's Road to Survival. Except in a few favoured areas (of which western Europe is one) the prevailing methods of cultivating the soil rapidly exhaust its fertility. The growth of the dust bowl in America is the best-known example of a destructive process which is going on in most parts of the world. As, meantime, the population increases, a disastrous food shortage is inevitable within the next fifty years unless drastic steps are taken.

The necessary measures are known to students of agriculture, but only governments can take them, and then only if they are willing and able to face unpopularity. This is a problem which has received far too little attention. It must be faced by anyone who hopes for a stable world without internecine wars—wars which, if they are to ease the food shortage, must be far more destructive than those we have already endured, for during both the world wars the population of the world increased. This question of a refom in agriculture is perhaps the most important that the governments of the near future will have to face, except the prevention of war.

I have spoken of security, justice, and conservation as the most essential of governmental functions, because these are things that only governments can bring about. I have not meant to suggest that governments should have no other functions. But in the main their functions in other spheres should be to encourage non-governmental initiative, and to create opportunities for its exercise in beneficent ways.

There are anarchic and criminal forms of initiative which cannot be tolerated in a civilised society. There are other forms of initiative, such as that of the well-established inventor, which everybody recognises to be useful. But there is large, intermediate class of innovators of whose activities it cannot be known in advance whether the effects will be good or bad. It is particularly in relation to this class that it is necessary to urge the desirability of freedom to experiment, for this uncertain class includes all that has been

(Continued on page 24)

In a series of lectures broadcast on the B.B.C's Overseas Services, Bertrand Russell deals with the broadly outlined principles governing the spheres of control and initiative. His suggestions for the primary aims of government to contribution for human happiness are:

- **Security,**
- **Justice, And**
- **Conservation**

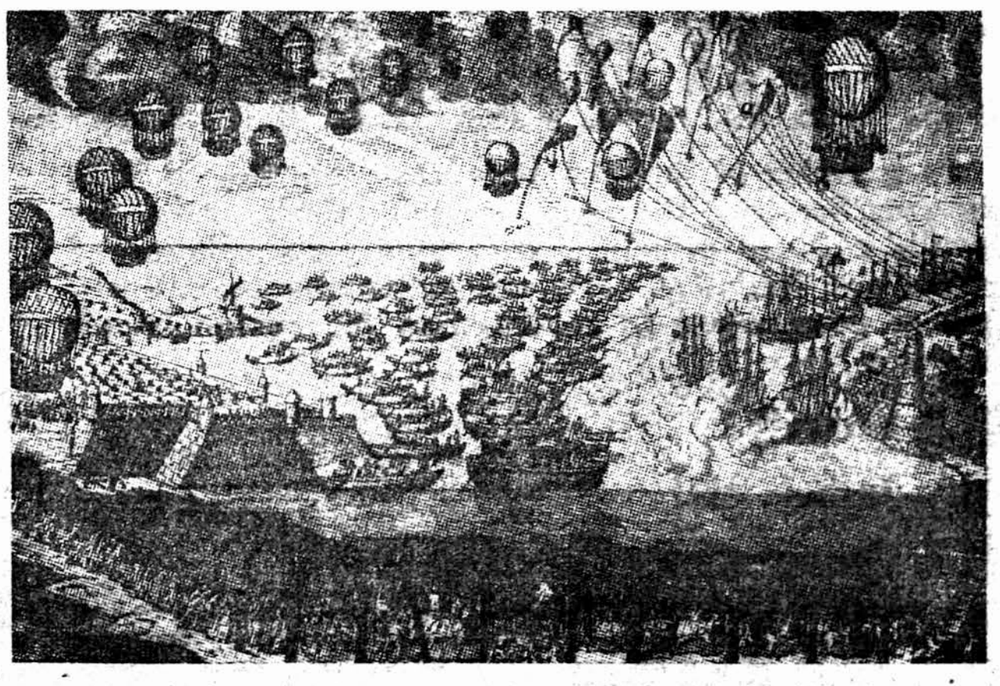
HE narrates also how the theory of 'survival of the fittest' can be properly utilized in the mental competition which shadows a struggle for existence. In his view, Artists and writers are nowadays almost the only people who may, with luck, exercise a powerful and important initiative as individuals, and not in connection with some group.

By Bertrand Russell

Some players perfoming "the Tamashas in the time of Peshwas." during the Golden Jubilee of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya.

Harish Pitale and Taramati doing the "Durga Mahesh dance" at the Golden Jubilee of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya.

T. Thome' de Gamond, the French engineer, whose Tunnel plan, published in 1856, is still considered best.



The Peace of Amiens having failed, Napoleon began his preparations for an invasion of England. A contemporary French print shows the invasion in the French popular imagin ation. An army was to move in through a secretly dug tunnel, while invasions by sea and air were to engage all available British forces.

Gladstone who was a protagonist of the Channel Tunnel idea.

The Channel Tunnel— A Hyphen

They're talking about the Channel Tunnel—again. This time, the proponents of the old but hardy idea are using the Western Military Union as the peg. Wouldn't it be nice, they are asking France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, if a tunnel could link them by rail and highway to the fifth signatory of the brussels pact, Britain? The probable cost of completing the project is put at £65,000,000.

BACK in the pre-Historic age, the territory now called the British Isles formed part of the Euro-Asian Continent. A formidable disaster, an earthquake perhaps, or some other upheaval, cut Britain away from the solid continental mass. The English Channel came into being and with it, two coastlines. These were, in due course, inhabited by human beings. Finally, the human settlements turned into focal points for warlike aggression. The thousand year old Anglo-French rivalry was one of the consequences of that faraway natural disaster.

Continental Link

The first great statesman to entertain the idea of a "hyphen under the sea" was Napoleon. This worst enemy Britain ever had, came, in 1802, after the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, under a short spell of anglophily. In July, 1802, the great British statesman, Charles James Fox visited Napoleon. In his talks with Fox, he mentioned a project, recently submitted to him, of a tunnel between France and England and said. "This is one of the great tasks which our peoples must accomplish together."

Soon it became clear that the Peace of Amiens would not last long. Both Britain and France began to prepare for war. Yet the Channel Tunnel was not wholly forgotten. French popular imagination took hold of it. Frenchmen of the armchair strategist's type assured their compatriots that "the First Consul will have a tunnel dug in secret and he will lead an array into Britain, to conquer, humiliate and enslave the people who dared to say 'No' to him"

The next time we hear of a British-Continental link was in the forties. The French engineer, Hector Mereau proposed a steel tube to connect the two coasts. Trains were to pass through this tube. The idea had no practical value at the time because there were no means to eliminate the smoke of the steam locomotives, electric traction being still unknown.

In 1856, another French engineer, Thome de Gamond, submitted plans of a tunnel proper. The greatest contemporary British engineers as well as Queen Victoria and her Prince Consort, Albert, warmly supported the idea.

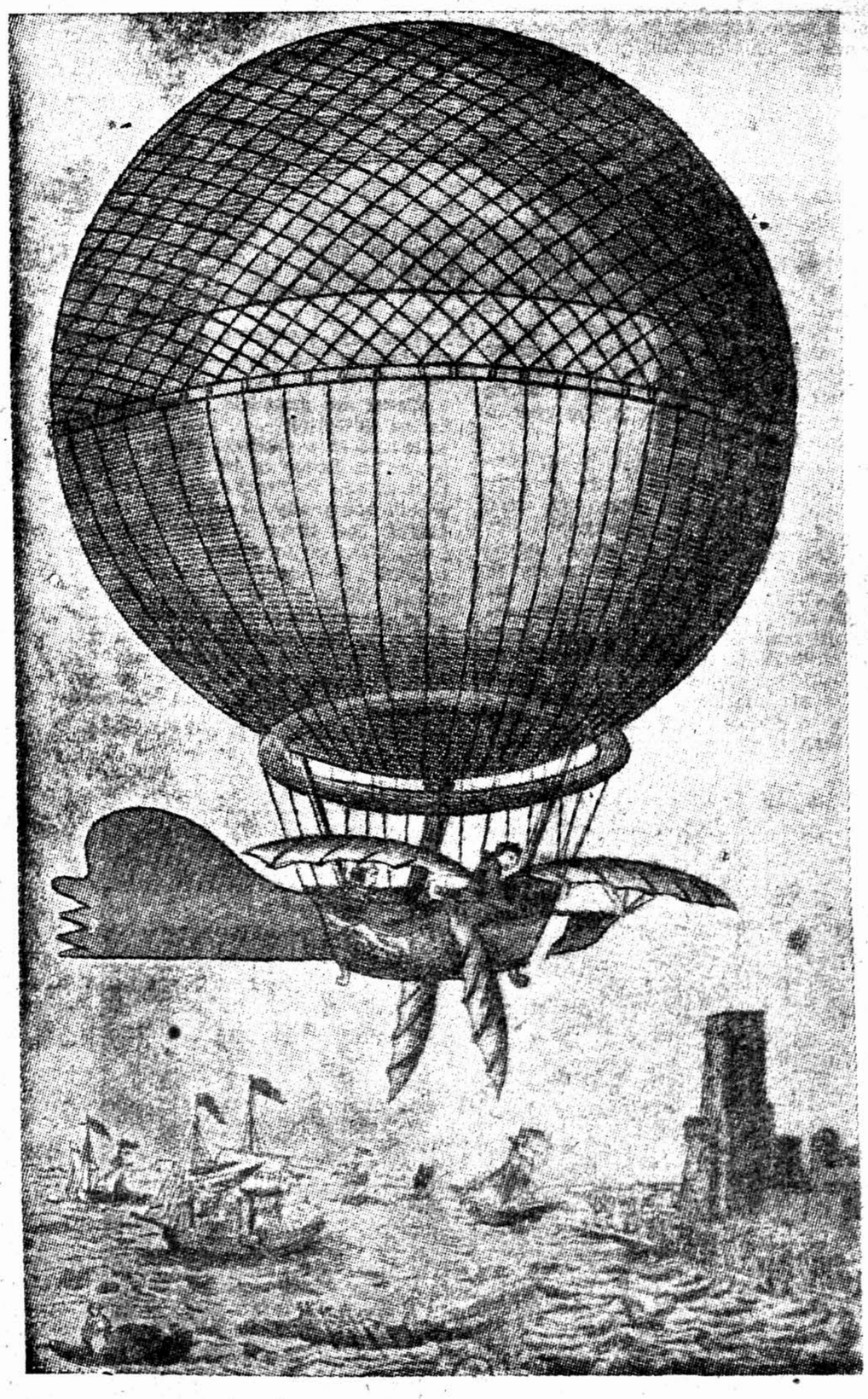
Thome de Gamond's Project

Thome de Gamond's plan became the official project, but it took another twenty years to obtain the consent of the French and British Parliaments. The year 1856 was most inopportune for talking of Franco-British links. Napoleon III and his Empress, the "Spanish woman", were becoming increasingly anti-British.

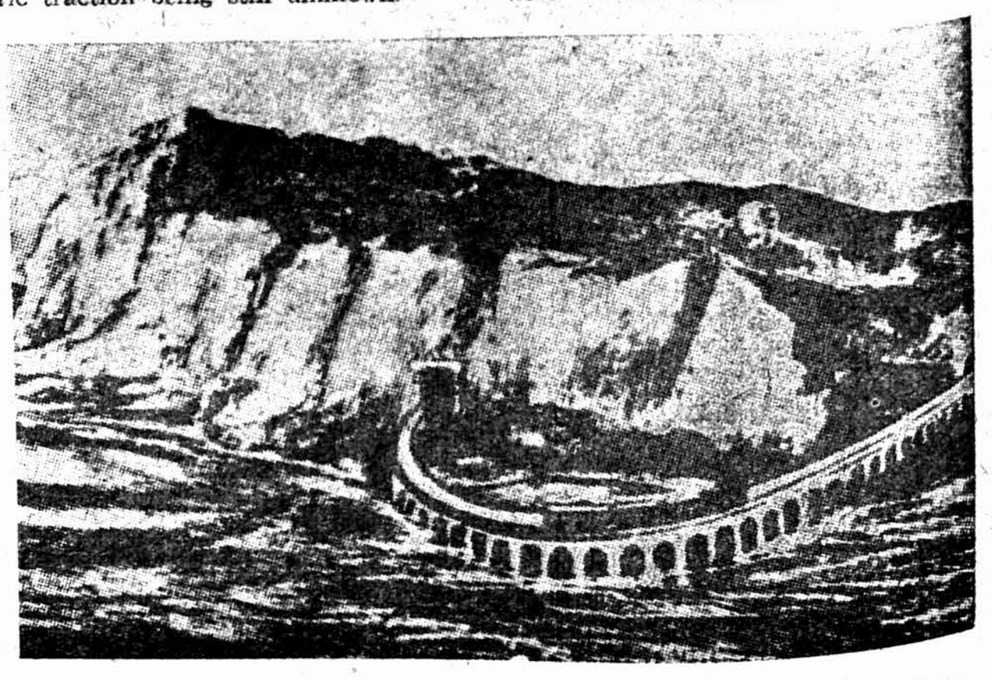
After the disastrous Franco-Prussian war, with Napoleon III and Eugenie exiles in Britain, the situation changed. France became a democracy again, suspicions on both sides evaporated and in the years 1874-5 the French and British Parliaments authorised the start of the work on a Channel Tunnel.

A Company Is Formed

Soon new difficulties arose. A bitter rivalry between two railway companies, both wishing to have under their control the new connection with the Continent, prevented any real progress for a further six years. In 1881, at last, a company was formed and borings actually begun. Unfortunately, the matter was made a political issue. Whilst the two great liberals, Gladstone and Bright, as well as the conservative leaders, Lords Lansdowne and Salisbury, were for the building of the Tunnel,

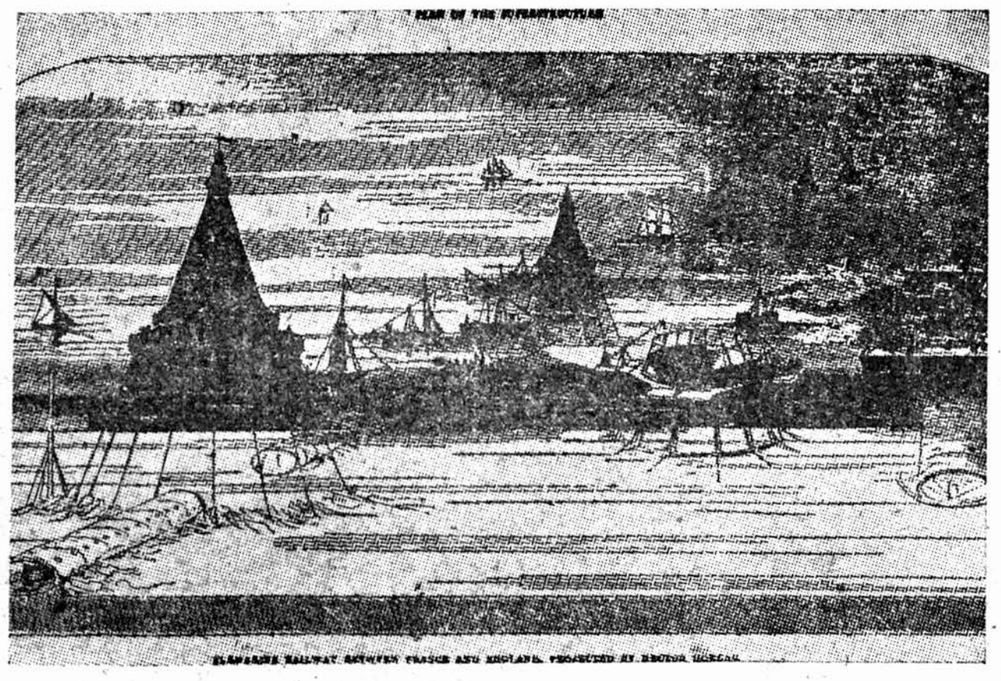


On January 7, 1785, the Frenchman Blanchard and the American Dr. Jeffries crossed the Channel for the first time. On that day, Britain ceased, politically, to be an island.



In order to allay British anxiety, the French offered to build a viaduct within reach of the British shore batteries. Thus, the British would have been able to destroy the French entrance to the Tunnel.

Charles James Fox, Britains' greatest liberal statesman, who was told all about the tunnel by Napoleon I.



Project for a submarine tube through which a railway would have passed, connecting France with Britain. The author of the plan was the French engineer Hector Moreau. He admitted that he would be unable to eliminate the smoke of the locomotive. Electric traction was unknown in Moreau's time in 1840-50.

Napoleon and Charles James Fox were the first to broach the idea of a Tunnel under the Channel, nearly 150 years ago.

Under The Sea * By Francis Selby

Leading members of the British and French Parliaments are again urging their respective governments to build a tunnel under the Channel. Until recently, every British Government has rejected the plan. With Western Union in the air, the belief is growing that official opposition to the project is being dropped.

the imperialists Joseph Chamberlain decided to fight the project. He won the backing of the War Office. Its spokesman, General Wolseley, appeared before a Parliamentary Select Committee and delivered a bitter attack on the scheme. Under the impression of Wolseley's philippic the committee decided by 6 to 4 against it.

Facts About The Project

There are no doubts about the possibility and the ultimate usefulness of a Channel Tunnel. When completed it would be 30 miles long, of which 20 miles would run under the sea.

If the official project were to be adopted, two tunnels of about 20 feet diameter would run parallel, about 50 feet apart. Cross galleries would connect them at short distances.

Shortly before the Second World War the total costs were estimated at 29 million pounds. With 20,000 workers on the job, the tunnel would be ready in 6 years. With post-war prices and wages the costs would be higher: the latest estimate is between 45 and 65 millions. Accordingly, the receipts would be higher, too. However, financial questions were never the real issue. Economically, the project is a safe proposition; it would stimulate both exports and imports by saving the costs of unloading from train to ship and from ship back to train.

The Real Issue

Those who in Britain opposed the project did so for alleged strategical reasons. The first World War, in which France and Britain fought together and won final victory under the leadership of Marshall Foch, ruled out these arguments. Foch himself declared in 1922 that had the tunnel been built, it might have prevented the war and in any event would have shortened its duration by two years. In 1924 the project had a 2 to 1 majority in the House of Commons. Labour Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald asked a committee of the five ex-Prime Ministers living at that time for advice. After deliberating for forty minutes, the "Big Five" rejected the plan. Churchill, an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty and ex-War Secretary, commented on this decision with the words. "There is no doubt about their promptitude. The question is: was their decision right or wrong? I do not hesitate to say it was wrong."

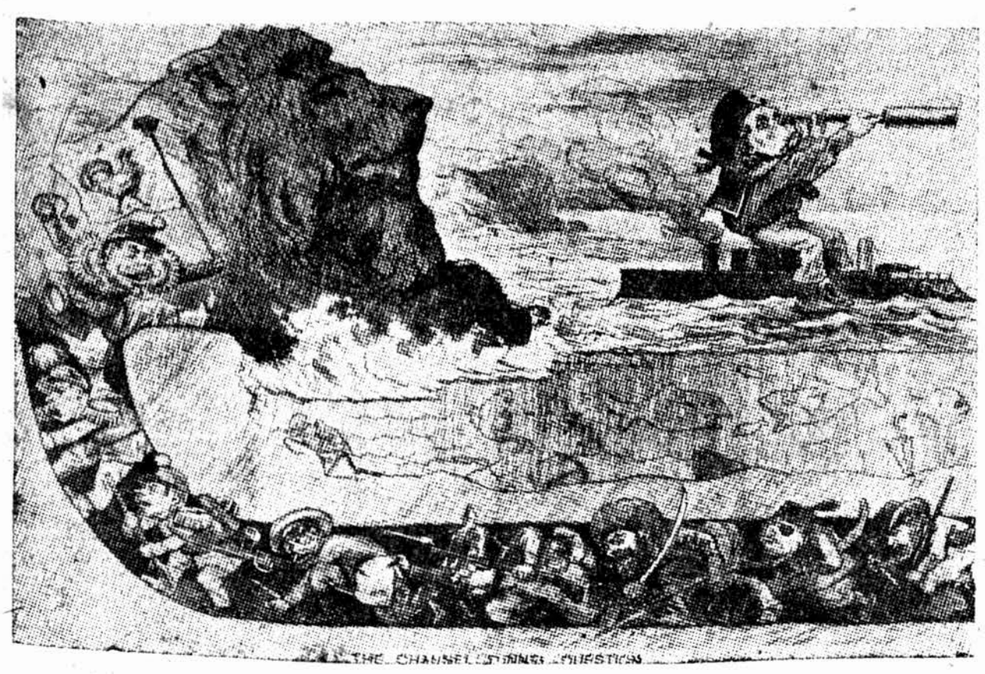
No Opposition Left

The experiences of the Second World War showed that "splendid isolation" is dead and buried. The political and diplomatic developments of the last few post-war years have underlined these facts. Strategically, the tunnel is an urgent necessity, economically it would be a boon for the British export drive. The only question that remains is, "Can Britain, with her policy of full employment, find the men needed for the work?" If the work were allowed to take six years, 20,000 men would be sufficient. More would be required if the pace would have to be quickened. To the basic number about three times as many, producing the building materials, etc., would have to be added.

For the moment, Britain has now 100,000 to 150,000 men to spare. It is, however, probable, that the situation will soon change and that the Government will be glad to have a project of such magnitude at hand. There is, on the contrary, an all-over deficit at the moment of 20,000 workers in the country. France is in an even worse plight; she could use 200,000 more workers for her urgent needs. However, most of the other countries west of the Russian zone of influence are suffering from mass-unemployment. Italy alone could export 1-2 million workers. And surely, there are no workers better suited for road and tunnel building than the Italians. Another certainty is the trade union would object to the introduction of foreign workers for a job which otherwise would not be taken in hand.

Practically no opposition to the project is left. While nearing rapidly its 150th anniversary, there is every hope that it is on its best way towards realisation.

An American cartoonist trained his heaviest guns on the anti-tunnel lists, represented by General Wolseley. As usual, the cartoonist did not distinguish between a small, though influential group and the people of Britain. The man riding the sacred British lion is General Wolseley, whose opposition caused the project to be dropped in 1883.



The arguments of the anti-Tunnelists in the Eighties are shown in this cartoon published in the now defunct "Judy" in 1883.

A cartoon of the project of the Channel Tunnel (1904). Edward VII, King of England, and France's President Loubet are seen shaking hands across the sea in reconciliation (Entente cordiale), thus turning the project into a practical proposition.

HOW CRIPPS GOT HITLER'S TOP SECRET

Under cover of Russo-German Pact, Hitler was hatching a plot to finish the Soviet before launching an attack on Britain. His Russian offensive proved to be the turning point in World War II. Surprisingly enough, it was Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow who acquainted Molotov of Hitler's 'de marche' months ahead.

How did the British Embassy come to possess Hitler's top secret? Light is thrown on this episode in the following article on M. I. No. 5 by Cland Morris in the John Bull.

New Light On Unsolved Mystery Of War

MILITARY Intelligence No. 5 is part of the War Office, and is concerned with the security of the State.

Its job is pefectly straightforward: to stop agents of foreign Powers, or even misguided Britons, from wittingly or unwittingly transmitting the secrets of this country to any country abroad. whether that country be hostile, neutral or even friendly.

The man in charge of this British Secret Service is called Sir Percy Sillitoe. He moves around the world with great facility, and certainly does not court publicity. In 1946, when he got his job, he said: "It is a big job, but I think I can tackle it." There has not been a word from him publicly since.

Jobs Without Income-Tax

Sillitoe is a linguist, and most of the men who work with him speak four or five languages, their chief qualification. He is now fifty-nine., but as far back as 1926 the people of Sheffield knew him as their chief constable.

His chief characteristic is that of a man who is capable day and night of thinking of what he wants, and getting it. Up in Glasgow between the wars, as a police officer, he was responsible for smashing the gangsters in a manner which marked him down as a person of reputation, among both lawful and lawless

For the work of his department Parliament allots him something more than £2,500,000 a year. This is a big increase over pre-war. In those days the figure of £500,000 appeared in official estimates as "The Cost of Central Government"—which is the official wording for each year's allotment of cash to M.I.5.

The lowest acting rank of an M.I.5 officer is that of major. Today the basic pay of an infantry major, with allowances. is bout £520 a year, but the majors of M.I.5 draw allowances of about £1,200 a year. Their salary is paid in cash. Detailed expense sheets are not normally requested.

Some of the men under Sir Percy Sillitoe have such secret jobs that they pay no income-tax.

Not On The Pay List

At the same time there are about a dozen women who act as confidential clerks of M.I.5, and these women, too are paid in cash. Their names do not appear on any list of Government employees.

Most of the work of these people comes under the heading of "security' There may, in theory, be people whose job it is to crawl in and out through holes in Iron Curtains, but, in fact, such individuals exist chiefly in films. The average M.I.5 operative, if you put him among a crowd of actors like Rex Harrison or Robert Donat, would be as conspicuous as a fly in milk.

The job of the operative is often not so much to go into action when leaks occur, as to prevent leaks happening. During the war some of our parchutists were training for the Second Front, near Newbury. M.I.5 sent down a band of young women whose job it was to frequent local pubs and clubs and to "try" to obtain details from the 600 men and thirty-five officers in camp.

These girls were by no means nylonated, orchidaceous carbon copies of Patricia Roc. They were ordinary working girls, most of whom did not fully know by whom they were employed. As a result, however, one or two young soldiers are still, peahaps mystified as to why they were transferred to other units.

Security Service

"Security" work can cover any number of activities. Recently, and because of the widespread interest in the use of atomic energy, several atom scientists have been invited to speak at public meetings. Wherever they spoke M.I.5 men sat in the audience.

After a number of these meetings M.I.5 began to realise that apparently innocent questions put to the speaker from the audience 'might' be important. Suddenly, all important questions on atomic research were banned.

Special Branch Work

Foreign agents, or terrorists, who go into action in this country with a fixed plan of campaign, usually get beaten by M.I.5 sooner or later. On such occasions M.I.5 normally works in co-operation with the Special Branch of Scotland Yard.

When letter-bombs began to arrive in London with a Rome postmark, Maj. P. Montague, Chief of M.I.5 Theatre Intelligence, took a plane to Rome. And within a few days there were no more letter-bombs with Rome postmarks.

There are, of course, many misgivings about M.I.5's work. The Institution of Professional Civil Servants has already stated that it views with alarm the fact the information supplied to M.I.5 cannot be examined. The Institution believes, quite sincerely, that if M.I.5 evidence were examined it would lead to less room for error—and some errors are obviously bound to occur.

The M.I.5 answer is that it takes action considered abnormal in a democracy because it is concerned with abnormal circumstances.

A large number of cases before it show that otherwise quite respectable citizens do not understand that they may have divulged useful information.

Does M.I.5 operate abroad, in other countries, with active agents? To illustrate this more aggressive side of the work, I will give you the story of an Army officer—a story which four years ago would have been worth a great deal to the German High Command.

In 1925 he was a junior officer in Britain. He spoke excellent German, had been educated at a famous iGerman public school. When asked to do a special duty he consented.

Three years later, equipped with a new name and a list of unimpeachfriends, he arrived in Stuttgart. In 1930 he enlisted in the German Army and became recognised as an expert cartographer. He carried out work which marked him as a man of ability and trust.

In 1940 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. It was due partly to his work that three months before the Nazi attack on Russia. our ambassador in Moscow was able to warn Molotov of coming event At the end of 1944 the colonel was able to supply General Eisenhower with details of German plans for counterattacks as Patton and Bradley stormed into Germany.

He is now back in Britain and shortly intends to add a third greenhouse to his mark garden.

Inside Britain, too, secret workers are employed at the heart of various "suspect" groups. In 1947, for instance when the activities of a certain political party were disturbing the Government, M.I.5 had minutes of the meetings of leaders of the party. Now most of the members present were people of ten or fifteen years' standing in the party.

ARDEATING CAVE VICTIMS MAUSOLEUM INAUGURATION The giant Mausoleum, in honour of the 335 Italians who were masacred in the Ardeatine Caves during the war, was recently inaugurated in a ceremony which was attended by Premier Gaspaeri.
PHOTO SHOWS:—
PREMIER GASPAERI, seen when he views the tombs of the victims, at the opening of the Mausolem recently.

No Mystery In Leakage

How, then, could a leakage occur? The answer is that one of the leading members of this party had a wife who before marriage, had been employed by M.I.5.

But is this sort of thing really necessary? That must still be the question of ordinary citizens, who look on secret activities with not a little repugnance.

For answer, turn the page of events back to 1939. The I.R.A. were then the kind of people who would set a house on fire to roast chestnuts. Bombs in London cloakrooms were very spectacular—but unpleasant for unsuspecting Londoners.

But for a period of fifteen years before these bombs were placed the men of M.I.5 in association with the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, had been attending meetings, and listing the names of I.R.A. followers.

It was due to "past research" that a few hours after the first bombs had exploded in London half a dozen arrests were made. M.I.5 worked on the principle of frighteningly fast arrests of semi-nervous men, quick questionings, followed always by the inevitable one or two "squealers" protesting their own innocence, but incriminating colleagues.

Known agitators, or agents—from Eire, or Portugal, the Netherlands, or anywhere—have a hard time getting into the country. M.I.5 and "Special Branch" men, placed at airports and docks, soon get almost a "sixth sense" about people.

Agents who come ashore are frequently followed. Some come as members of the crew of foreign vessels. These act as "carriers" of messages and information. One recent seaman visitor was tapped on the shoulder by a plain-clothe man outside the Strand Palace Hotel in London's West End. "I suggest you go home". said the plain-clothes man.

The visitor turned and walked quickly away. He boarded a train at King's Cross for Hull. But at Hull, instead of reboarding ship, he turned round and slipped back to London.

The next afternoon in London, he was standing outside the Gaumont Theatre in the Haymarket looking at pictures of the stars. A man edged towards him. "I thought we told you to go home?" he asked. "I know where I'm going", replied the visitor. Then the M.I.5 man reminded him, politely, that people who think they know exactly where they are going seldom get there.

The visitor went—"home".

Public Opinion Is Against

Such work still goes on. Hitlerism may be destroyed, but the M.I.5 theory is that there may be a Schmidtism twenty years from now. That is why there are still M.I.5 agents in Germany, and agents watching Fascist groups in this country.

People before the last war were so preoccupied about Hitler that they forgot what M.I.5 never allows itself to forget—that there were First and Second Reichs, too. The Right Wing sympathisers of Germany in those days frequently protested about M.I.5 "activities" which interfered with the normal "sense of freedom" of British

(Continued On Page 23)

Scoop Of British Military Intelligence

OUR DELHI LETTER

PERSONALITIES IN PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

The voting on demands for grants demarcates into two clear cut periods the Budget session of the Union Parliament which concluded this week. The pre-voting on demands for grants period was marked for its undiluted criticism of their own Government by the members of the Party in power. The post-voting period was equally marked for the docility and "let me not hurt you" attitude of the same members. Something did happen in between. The Prime Minister of India, speaking at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce referred to the undesirability of undiluted criticism, particularly by partymen. A meeting of the General Body of the Congress Party followed. It clinched the issue, namely whether the members of the Party in office should openly denounce its own party Government. Constitutionally, it was a paradox. If the Government had lost confidence of its own party, it must opt out of office. A via media was devised. The members, it was agreed, should discuss their complaints with the Ministers. Failing satisfaction, they could approach the Prime Minister, and as a last resort, they could bring up their complaints before the Party. But in no case they were to wash the dirty linen in public. Constitutionally the new procedure is what should be. The procedure, however, pre-supposes that a parliamentary democracy is in action in India. The bunglings of the Food and Agriculture Ministries were accentuating discontent amongst the masses The members coming afresh from their constituencies had full knowledge of this wave of discontent. They badgered the Food and Agriculture Ministries and brought home to the Government that the conditions in the country were radically different from what was painted in press notes and speeches. Rudely shaken from its slumber the Government promised to act.

Question Hour

About a dozen members asked about 1,900 questions during the session. The questions related to almost everything, except the common man. There were questions about Income-tax, petroleum, embassies, foreign relations, export and import policy. A member asked about the disparity of wages paid to Indian and foreign seamen. No one, however, asked why this discrimination was maintained by an Indian shipping company They asked questions because they must, and not because they should Mr. Sidwa demonstrated his persistency of asking five questions a day, and industry in finding subjects for them. His supplementaries often degenerated into cross examination by a police court lawyer. Seth Govind Das did a good job. Mr. Kamath was audicity personified. His supplementaries were often embarrassing. These three kept the stage during question hour.

Thirty-six bills were brought up for disposal by the Government. In addition the House had two-day discussion on food situation and one-day discussion on the Railway Enquiry Committee Report. If the late Motilal Nehru's Assembly had reached the highest watermark of Parliamentary acumen and debate the present Parliament has reached the very bottom.

Bills And Resolutions

General lack of study coupled with lack of interest created an atmosphere of unreality alround. One explanation could be that this Parliament was not elected for legislation work. It was elected, so to say to frame India's constitution. In the last analysis, the members were the nominees of the Congress Working Committee, whose selection was ratified by the Congress majorities in the Provincial legislatures.

The disposal of business was haphazard and unbalanced. Sardar Patel's three bills, for instance were passed in thirty minutes, while the House took several days to pass the Banking Companies Bill, which had been circulated and gone through 2 select committees. Sardar Patel's bills affected civil liberties while the Banking Bill affected a limited class of people. The consideration of the Finance Bill, similarly took three days while its passage only two days. Nineteen bills were placed on the agenda for dispisal on the last four days This should indicate how mismanaged the arrangement of business was during the session. This brings me to the role of the Congress Party. As I have indicated earlier last month, the party has taken to itself considerable powers. It discuss bills and resolutions to reach definite discussions which are enforced in the House through Party Whip The amendments to the Finance Bill, for instance were carried in the Party meeting and were, subsequently incorporated in the Select Committee's Report. The Party, in addition, set up a small committee of its own to define joint Hindu family. This definition was incorporated in the Finance Bill by the House. Opinion here is that this is carrying democracy to the excess. The Government should carry the Party with it and not vice versa

Men Who Made A Mark

Let me talk of the personalities in Parliament. The Prime Minister continues to dominate the House. He is not only respected, but he is adored. He is always listened to with great attention. He is daily improving and the session found him a polished diplomat and seasoned parliamentarian. Some do not like his talking extempore. But never once he has said a word more than he should have said.

Sardar Patel is the steel frame of the Government. He is a man of few worlds but effective, piercing and some times harsh words. What he means to India was realized during two hours, when his plane was reported to be missing last month Even his opponents were stunned and appeared to have lost their bearing. The consolidation of States and Hyderabad Police action have added further halo to his fame.

The Finance Minister Matthai, the Industry Minister Mookerjee and the Commerce Minister Neogy enhanced their reputation during the session. They were firm, where firmness was needed They had very same difficult bills to pilot but they pilotted them exceedingly well. Janab Rafi Sahib is a class by himself. He can manage things. He had a walkover for his postage proposals. His night flying scheme is in operation. He intends to make it a success.

Amongst the new entrants in the Ministry, Khurshed Lal, Santanam, Sexana, Diwakar and Keskar all did well.

Amongst the non-officials, the old guard Kunzru, B. Das, Anantasayanam Ayyangar, T. T. Krishnamachari and Ranga maintained their reputation.

Amongst Lady members, Mrs. Swaminathan, Renuka Ray, Begum Aizaz Rasul an Durga Bai were effective and made real contributions whenever they spoke. Mr. Shiva Rao was a new star. He has background and study and could rise to heights, if he stayed in India. Professor Shah would be more effective, if he were not so bitter. Sir Homi Mody is brilliant, whenever he speaks. The snag is that he has so much to do elsewhere. The rest did not matter.

The session, on the whole was uninteresting, non-spectacular and uninspiring. The food dominated the session for two days. But men do not live by bread alone and food was forgotten. Economic crisis engulfing the country was not even mentioned. The Congress critics of the bloated expenditure added to the expenditure and did not mind it in the least. More taxation was added to the war time taxation and was gladly approved. The common man looked aghast when Congressmen talked of re-imposing the salt tax.

In non-economic, non-political sphere, social reform came in for its share. It was a futile attempt by Dr. Ambedkar to repair the edifice of Hindu society. The Hindu Code Bill was discussed for five days and its discussion on the consideration motion was put off sine die amidst great rejoicings. It showed two things. Firstly, orthodoxy will not willingly share power even with its kith and kin. Secondly, in opposing reform, it will not mind briefing even an idol breaker.

The session is over. The members are leaving one by one. Delhi is becoming uncomfortable and warm.

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NEHRU INAUGURATES UNESCO SESSION

Something Great Is Happening In Asia, He Says

NEW DELHI, April 9, (API): The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today inaugurated the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation).

The inaugural session was attended by Ambassadors, members of the diplomatic corps and parliament and was held in the decorated Constituent Assembly Hall. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Presided.

The interim Indian National Commission consists of 78 members representing various voluntary organisations working in the field of education, science and culture, and of Central Provincial and State Governments

The Prime Minister placed before the Indian National Commission a threefold objective to realise the new and vital importance of Asia in the world context of today the basic problems that caused the vast upsurge in men's minds all over Asia and the importance of moral and spiritual values.

In Asia today, said Pandit Nehru, there was a great upheaval not only in men's minds but in outward activities also. Something of the greatest importance from the historic point of view was taking place in Asia. His mind went back to a period 500 years ago, when European adventurers and seamen discovered the route to Asia and then began those first contacts with Asia which developed later into various forms of colonial domination of the last 200 years.

After all, in the long context of history, this period was very short period. What was happening today was not exactly a reversal of that process but something like it, that is to say. European colonialism in Asia was vanishing fairly rapidly. It had gone from some areas and was bound to go from other areas.

Today enormous upsets were taking place in Asia, Pandit Nehru continued. Social conditions and structures were kept static and not allowed during the period of colonial domination to conform to changing conditions as they normally might have done. For instance, suddenly in the course of the last year and half the people of India came up against some thing which was completely out of date in the Modern context of things in India or the world, namely the Indian States system which had continued because of "some kind of external protection, pressure of propping up."

Fortunately for India the proolem was approached in a spirit of co-operation, trying to adjust to changing conditions. "We are still in the process of adjusting ourselves but we have gone a long way."

Looking at Asia as a home, he supposed that the major problem was the agrarian problem "In India we have to face it but fortunately for use we have not remained completely static in regard to the agrarian problem. We have perhaps gone too slowly; nevertheless, we have marched in a certain direction and tried to ease the burden on the vast masses of our agrarian population. We have further things in view to change the land system very greatly."

In some other countries of Asia, said the Prime Minister, even that much progress had not been made and if he were asked to analyze the situation in Asia, he would say that fundamentally a tremendous agrarian revolution was going on in large parts of Asia It might take political or other forms but it was essentially an agrarian revolution and till this problem was solved that revolution would proceed. What the solution would be he could not say definitely. Conditions differed in different countries. Behind the agrarian problem lay the tremendous poverty of the peasant masses of Asia

IMPORTANCE OF ASIA

It might be said that all this had nothing to do with the UNESCO but that would not be the right approach. "We have to understand these things. We have to understand another factor, that is to say, in the course of the last few hundred years the political centre of the world was Europe, recently somewhat transferred to America but still Europe remains in a sense the centre of war or peace, the centre of gravity from which political problems came and political conflicts arose.

The great problems of Asia were rather neglected and enough attention was not paid to them whether in the political or economic sphere now things have happened in the world which have resulted in giving an inevitable importance to Asia and that importance is likely to be greater and greater.

"We are today passing through a very highly vital and important stage in world history, when another shift takes place in the centre of gravity, what happens in Asia is likely to have a powerful effect not only on Asia but on Europe and the rest of the world. Therefore it becomes important for us to consider the world problems in their proper perspective. It becomes important for the great statesmen of the world, of the United Nations and the rest, to see these things in their proper perspective.

"I have sometimes stated before that there has been that lack of perspective whether it is in the United Nations, the UNESCO or any other organisation which has grown out of the United Nations. I know that there is a good deal of goodwill and a desire to do things but what I want is a mental appreciation of the fact that Asia will be dominant in the sense that certain problems dominate the world.

Whether it is a problem of war or peace or hunger or proverty it will affect the rest of the world and engulf it if the people in other parts of the world are not very careful about it. It is extraordinary how we cannot get out of the rut of our own thinking.

The world changes but the mind of man, which ought to be capable of changing even more rapidly than anything else, remains somehow static. It does not adapt itself rapidly enough until disaster comes. Asia is changing rapidly and I want you to consider your problems in this context and in the light of this background."

MASS UPSURGE

So far as the political aspect is concerned, said Pandit Nehru, let the United Nations deal with it. But behind the political aspect lay all kinds of mass upsurges and working of men's minds. Therein the UNESCO could do a tremendous job. "So I am glad that the UNESCO is spreading out more and more spreading out not only to the countries of Asia and Africa but spreading out in the sense that it has descended from the 'ivory tower' attitude. The UNESCO has in it a number of eminent men and women, educationists, scientists and the like the best this world can produce. But there is a risk that these prominent men may be living in their 'ivory tower and rather lose sight of vital happenings and human earthquakes. Therefore, they should descend from that tower and approach problems from the point of view of the human masses".

Any problem that was likely to arise, said Pandit Nehru, should be considered in terms of what was happening in Asia and the world, not from the theoretical point of view or just in terms of doing out education, literacy and the rest Of course, literacy, adult education culture and all that were needed but these were very minor things and had to be thought of in bigger context of the dynamic changes in the world of today.

Today in the world there was obviously a tremendous sense of frustration in man's minds, a tremendous search for lost values and standards with the result that most people had not got any anchorage or some standard by which they could judge events or policy or their own actions.

GREAT ORGANISATION

"I think it is the business more especially of this great organisation, UNESCO, to see to it that these values are maintained, otherwise we shall work in our narrow limited grooves and we shall fight and struggle because there will be no common binding factor amonst us. And in the great race that is going on in the world today, a race not between great powers but a race between the powers of construction and building up and the powers of destruction, unless we have the anchorage of those standards, the powers of destruction will win. Therefore it is highly important that this organisation should lay stress on and try to devolop in a proper way these standards".

He wanted the UNESCO always to think of the "core of the problem", of the disease that was afflicting humanity and the remedies that must be sought for it.

He was very glad that this national commission was taking shape in India. He hoped that in the consideration and solution of these big problems, India would be prepared to undertake her share of responsibility. He did not like anyoody saying that India was cut out for any leadership here or anywhere else.

He disliked this business of leadership. "We have had enough of the leadership of other countries, which in the name of leadership has taken other shapes and forms. The only way to approach these problems is to give up the conception of our being superior to others. It is a bad thing for any country or any group, as for an individual, to go about with superior airs. But inevitably situated as we are in India, geographically, historically, culturally, a peculiar burden is cast upon us. It is a heavy burden and a heavy responsibility. Nevertheless, we cannot shirk it and we do not want to shirk it."

FOCUS OF NATION'S ACTIVITIES

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, addressing to session next said it was expected that the Indian National Commission would serve as a focus of educational, scientific and cultural activities of the nation and would contribute to the enrichment of national life in all these fields as well as better co-operation and understanding with other countries.

Maulana Azad said that the experience of the last three years had not fully justified the hopes which had been raised by the establishment of the United Nations organisation which today had become the arena for struggles between rival blocs. "The one gleam of hope offered in this dark picture today is the manner in which the UN ESCO, an allied organisation of the United Nations, has been attempting to establish better relations between human beings in the fields of education, science and culture.

India had been playing an important part in the deliberations of the UN ESCO ever since it was founded, Maulana Azad said. She was one of the founder members and helped in the shaping of its aims and purposes. Inspite of the political and other disabilities under which she had then laboured, and the extremely restricted size of her delegations, she had played a leading role in both the first and the second conference of the UNESCO. She had been on the executive board from the very beginning and her representatives had made valuable contributions in almost every sphere of the UNESCO's activities.

ASIA HONOURED

During the last year, Maulana Azad said, several projects of special interest to India had been undertaken. The election of Prof. Radhakrishnan as the Chairman of the Executive Board had brought an Asian to the head of the organisation for the first time. The Indian delegation at the third conference of the UNESCO held at Beirut had played a very important role and made valuable contribution in almost every decision taken there.

At the Beirut conference there was a proposal to hold a Far Eastern Seminar on education. The subject originally considered was "education of war-handicapped children", but at the instance of India, Maulana Azad said, the subject finally chosen was "adult education" which was the most pressing problem facing all the Asian countries. The UNESCO had accepted India's invitation to hold the seminar in India. This would be its first seminar to be held in Asia and would take place during November.

UNESCO & WORLD PEACE

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the UN ESCO, then addressed the Commission. He stressed the important part which the UNESCO had to play in the cause of peace.

"If we do not end wars" he said "wars are likely to end us. Mankind must learn that if it wishes to survive the only way it can survive is by surrendering a part of its sovereignty and serving a common world society"

No man, he said, could be regarded as free if he did not give a part of his freedom to the common good. It would not do for nations to claim themselves to be independent and free and to be judge of their own acts and impose their verdicts on others. It was one thing to set up a United Nations organisation, economic or political, but this external frame work would not work unless they were based on the union of minds. This, the UNESCO sought to achieve.

If they wanted to develop a world society they must develop also and educate people in world citizenship and make them understand that their petty loyalty must be subordinated to the patriotism of the whole human race. It must be undertaken by means of educational activities. They all remembered what Hitler did and how he trained children. Who was Jesus? He was a German. Who killed Jesus? It was the Jew. And so on they had to teach children in the right way. Something more drastic was necessary if they were to make the world safe for humanity.

The preamble of the UNESCO made clear that its purpose was to promote human welfare and the extension of the four fundamental freedoms and applied science for the betterment of humanity.

DEGRADATION OF ETHICAL ATMOSPHERE

Sir S. Radhakrishnan referred to the present "degradation of the general ethical atmosphere." Fears of war and atom bombs gropped people. One opened the newspapers to read the Atlantic Pact, Western Union and armed alliances. In this conflict of ideology the UNESCO had a great part to play. The UNESCO had nothing to do with politics. It dealt with education and culture and believed that man would assert himself.

"Today they bore witness to some of the idiologies that were prevalent during the war. Had South Africa discarded racial superiority? Had exploitation disappeared from Indonesia? It was not possible for all of them to say that they were adopting democratic methods. In China there was turmoil and it could not be said that it was all due to the substerfuge of Soviet Russia. It was all due to the fact that they had not been loyal to the faith they professed.

INDIA'S PROBLEM'S

"The Prime Minister had said that they must move rapidly and take drastic methods. India had exceedingly difficult and had half a dozen formidable problems which came in the wake of freedom — partition, Indian States, refugees, inflation and the like, problems which would have rocked other nations. It was necessary for them as members of the UNESCO and as leaders of India, to fight one ideology, the ideology of war and the ideology that the human personality did not matter. They had to attack that ideology and that was the function of the UNESCO. They were trying to make out that national cultures had a vital role to play in the development of world culture.

The Commission after hearing a message from the Director General of the UNESCO, Dr. Torres Bodet, adjourned to meet in plenary session in the afternoon.

UNESCO CHIEF'S MESSAGE TO SESSION

The Director-General of the UNESCO, Dr. Torres Bodet, has sent the following message to the Indian National Commission of the UNESCO which the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru Inaugurated today.

He said: "Already India is numbered among the greatest States of an ancient continent which history now summons to new responsibilities.

"Already, under the enlightened leadership of His Excellency Pandit Nehru, she has played a worthy part in the United Nations and their agencies. UNESCO in particular needs what you have to give. You have a rich and ancient culture and a conception of man's nature and destiny which is a rampart against the materialism which stalks mankind today.

"Of all the men of our day, he whose life best exemplified the ideals of peace and human brotherhood was your own Mahatma Gandhi.

Congress M. L. A's Walk Out In E. Bengal Assembly

DACCA, April 7 (delayed) (API): Congress members walked out of the East Bengal Legislative Assembly today during the discussion on the Government's Land Revenue Sales Amendment Bill.

The walk-out followed a motion for closure of the debate on the bill by Mr. A. T. Masharul Haque, while Mr. G. N. Bhattacharya (Congress) was supporting the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion, moved earlier by another Congress member.

Meeting Of P. & T. Representatives Postponed

Sri Jayaprakash Narayan had conveyed a meeting of the Representatives of P. and T. Unions in Delhi on 14th and 15th April 1949. But owing to the injuries sustained in a recent accident Sri Jayaprakash Narayan is unable to move out of Patna at least for two months. So the meeting is postponed for the present. Sri Jayaprakash Narayan will invite meeting later at Patna.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Chaitra Shud 12, 2005
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akher 10, 1368
Parsi : Avan 10, 1318
Sunrise : 6-26 a.m., Sunset 6-55 p.m.
Hightide : 09-36, 22-10
Lowtide : 03-49, 14-40

To-day's Engagements

NAGPADA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting on National Week at Mastan Tank Garden at 9 p.m. to-day when his worship Mayor of Bombay, Shreeyut S. K. Patil will address.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Rani Maharaj Singh iwll be the Chief Guest of the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls and Workers, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at Kasarwadi, G. North Card, Dadar, where the Children will give Her Excellency a Guard of Honour and stage a Variety Entertainment show.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL FORWARD BLOC: Public meeting will be held at Chowpatty today at 6 p.m., when Sree Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Shanker Rao More, Mr. Nana Patil and others would address.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "The Samkhya Doctrine (Con)": Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." Free training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga. 52 Shivaji Park, today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETA SABHA: A Musical Entertainment by Gaya Gandharva Sangeetha Samrat Sri. Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar and Party, today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at S I. E. Society's High School Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

WORLI CHEMICAL WORKS: Party in celebration of first anniversary by Pharmaceutical Laperatories at Worli Man Road, today at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

4TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARYA SAMAJ: Today at 5-30 p.m. M. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay will address the meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the Arya Samaj on Choupaty bridge and Huges Road, corner.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Nature Education Organiser will give a gallery talk for the public at the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on "The Story of the Indian Great Horned Owl" today at 11 a.m. in English It will be repeated in Marathi and Gujarati at 11-15 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. respectively.

F S. U.: Friends of the Soviet Union will screen the famous Soviet film "Zoya" in Hindi today at 10 a.m. at Kohinoor, Dadar.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Lecture by Shri V. B. Naik on 'Journalism and the Masses' at Vanmali Hall Dadar, (B.B.C.I.) today at 5 p.m. Shri R. V. Murty, Editor, 'Commerce' will preside.

Pohri Food Production Conference PostPoned

The All-India Food Production Conference which was sheduled to be held at Pohri, (Madhya Bharat) on the 12th and 13th of April has to be postponed to future dates due to some very special reasons. The Conference was to be inaugurated by the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and was to be presided by the Food Minister of the Government of India, Sjt Jairamdas Daulatram. The altered dates of holding the postponed Conference will soon be fixed up and announceid very shortly.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Kesar Sugar Works Limited (Chemical Factories), Goregaon, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

LATE DR. S. V. KETKAR'S 12TH ANNIVERSARY

Today a lecture week starts in Bombay and at Dada with Acharya Bhagwat speaking at Dhuru Hall Dadar at 5 p. m. today San Gurujeee will preside

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CAPT. CORTNER

Captain Clarence Edward Cortner, USN, who will take up the post of U.S. Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air at the American Embassy in New Delhi. The Tennessee-born Captain graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1927 and has served in China, Japan, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. He is expected in Bombay on April 18 accompanied by his twelve-year-old daughter, Dixie Ann.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, April 10.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m Vinodini Dixit (Mirabai Bhajan) 7-45 Dhareshawar Bhajan Mandali (Abhang) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Rangnath Jadhav and Party 8-35 News (G).

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p m Gottuvadam Recital 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon With You

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandali 5-15 Rangnath Jadhv and Party 5-30 Gammat 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Chandanand Nagarkar (Vocal music) 7-0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 Vinodini Dixit 8-0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal music) 9-0 News (E) 9-30 BBC News Relay 10-0 Mozart.

VARIATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
353 metres (850 kc/s)

7-45 News (K) 8-0 Chidanand Nagarkar (Vocal music) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Bhavgeeten (By V K Pradhan).

31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
353 metres (850 kc/s)

12-30 p m News (M) 1-0 Tabla Par Teen Tal (By Vinayak Sakhalkar) 1-10 Film Music 1-30 Violin Duet 1-40 News in Hindustani 1-50 Dilip Kumar (Vocal music) 2-0 Manikrao Raichurkar (Vocal music)

353 metres (850 kc/s)
5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 to 11-0 p.m.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Dilipkumar (Vocal music) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) Chidanand Nagarkar (Vocal music) 9-0 Vinodini Dixit 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Rangnath Jadhav and Party 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarchi Vartat 10-0 Gururao Deshpande.

BARODA
250 metres (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 8-45 News in Gujarati

6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Govindrao Barhanpurkar 6-21 V C Linewala (Vocal music) 6-35 "Gramjano Mate" 7-0 Vilas Khandekar 7-15 Chunilal Keval Bhagat and Party 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra 7-45 Kavya Vanchan 8-0 Raj Kumari 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Variety 9-30 Vilas Khandekar 10-0 Govindrao Bhahanpurkar 10-15 V C Lineswala

A. I. R. To Discontinue B. B. C. News Relay

NEW DELHI, April 9 (API): The B.B.C. news relay by All-India Radio at 9-30 p.m. will be discontinued with effect from 16th April 1949, says an announcement by the All-India Radio.

The announcement adds: "World news will, however be available to A.I.R.'s listeners in its 9 p.m. English and 9.15 p.m. Hindustani bulletins as well as in the other Indian language bulletins.

Our Rajkot correspondent wires to say on 13th Jamsaheb will perform the inaugration ceremony of the the hospital at Songadh.

MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR CITY HARBOUR

Dredger, Floating Crane And Life Saving Boat

BOMBAY, April 9 (API): The Bombay harbour is to have the most modern type of closed "bow-well" drag suction dredger, weighing about 2,000 tons of hoppers capacity, a 100-ton floating in all about Rs. 70,00,000.

Orders for the dredger will shortly be placed in the U. K. or U.S.A. by the Bombay Port Trust authorities.

Plans to acquire a 100-ton floating crane are also underway. The crane, which will be utilized for lifting heavy cargo from London towards the end of this year.

Mr. F. M. Surveyor, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust stated today that the life saving boat would be used during cyclone to save country-craft in distress. He added that orders had already been placed with a British firm and that the lifeboat was expeeted to arrive in Bombay towards the end of this year.

GOVERNOR OPENS FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

Congratulates Mrs. Purohit & Her Students

BOMBAY, Saturday

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay declared open an exhibition of works and Fine Arts of the students of the Mrs. Pirojbai Purohit at the Ruia College this evening.

His Excellency said that he was keenly interested in fine arts and was glad that Bombay appreciated the Indian art. In the City he said there were a number of institutions devoted to fine, commercial and industrial arts.

He congratulated Mrs. Purohit and her students and wished them success.

Mrs. Purohit, Principal of the Fine Arts and Industrial Class welcomed the Governor and said her students continued to take interest in art after the studies.

Mrs. Manatai Phadke proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and the guests who attended the function.

Over 500 articles made out of shell, hair, feaher and pieces of needle works are displayed at the exhibition.

DEFENCE SECRETARY LEAVES FOR LONDON

Defence Secretary to the Government of India Mr. H. M. Patel, left for London on Thursday night by the Air-India International "Constellation" service. During his stay there he will study technical training schools and defence organizations in the U.K. He was accompanied by the Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, Maj. Gen. Kulwant Singh and Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, the C.in-C. of the Royal Indian Navy.

Among the other passengers on board the same "Constellation" were Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and Mr. Ivor S. Jehu, Editor of the Times of India.

Sitaramayya Flies To Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, left Bombay for New Delhi this morning after three-day visit to the city. He was seen off at the aerodrome by Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. President and Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Purushotam Thacker and other local Congress leaders.

Mrs. Dinkerrao Desai

Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay for Delhi, by air on Tuesday, (April 12), to attend the Textile Conference convened by the Ministry of Industry and Supplies, Government of India. He will return to Bombay on Thursday. (April 14.)

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the reconstituted Bombay City Adult Education Committee was held under the Chairmanship of its President Mr. Champaklal Modi on Friday 8th instant to consider the Social Education Scheme and other items. After paying tributes to Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda, Ex-President, and other retiring members of the Committee, resolutions of condolences for the sad demise of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and Dr. R. K. Shirodkar were passed and the Committee adjourned as a mark or respect.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, April 9 (API): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 9th April, 1949:

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal and at a few stations in the East Central Provinces, Malabar, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast.

Day temperatures were above normal over the country outside north-east India and the East United Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 10TH: Thundershowers will occur locally in West Bengal, Chotanagpur and the East Central Provinces and at a few stations in Assam, Bihar and the adjoining parts of the East United Provinces, in Malabar, south-east Madras and the Circars, Orissa Coasts. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are likely in the West United Provinces and the East Punjab and dust raising windows in north Rajputana.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 9, (A.P.I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfal in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours on 8th April 1949:—

Ahmedabad 108 77 0 0 0, Allahabad 98 74 0 0 0, Bangalore 95 70 0 0.7 plus 0.4, BOMBAY 92 78 0 0 0, Calcutta 89 71 0.1 0.7 plus 0.4, Cuttack 92 72 0 0 minus 0.3, Darjeeling 52 45 0.2 0.8 plus 0.3, Dehradun 89 66 0 0 minus 0.1, Delhi 98 71 0 0 minus 0.1, Kodaikanal 69 45 0.1 0.8 plus 0.1, Lucknow 100 73 8 0 minus 0.2, Madras 95 79 0 0.9 plus 0.9, Mahableshwar 87 69 0 0 minus 0.2, Nagpur 105 72 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Ootacamund 73 50 0 0.7 plus 0.1, Patna 88 73 0 0 0, Poona 104 72 0 0 minus 0.2, Shillong 71 52 0 1.8 plus 0.5, Simla 73 57 0 0.1 minus 0 5

CITY ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Krishnan Narain was arrested by the Esplanade Police yesterday in connection with the theft of Rs. 2886 from the office of the Bombay Municipality.

It is stated that on last Thursday when the Paymasters of the Municipality were busily engaged in their work, one money bag containing the amount was found missing.

A clerk of the Municipality was arrested earlier in this connection. The accused was granted bail by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court today.

The Esplanade Police arrested on Friday Pandu Patloo, an employee of a city firm, in connection with the theft of goods collectively valued at Rs. 22,200 stocked in the firms' godown near Dhobitalao.

The Police stated at the Esplanade Police Court today that on Wednesday last the Proprietor of the firm, Mohandas Pritamdas, noticed that the locks of their godown have been tampered with. Subsequently it was discovered that several wooden cases containing a variety of goods have been stolen.

Following the arrest of the accused Anna Dnyano was also apprehended. Both the accused were remanded to Police custody till April 23.

PARLE-ANDHERI CIVIC ELECTION RESULTS

Socialists' Success In Andheri Area

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, April 9.

Further results of the elections to the Parle-Andheri Municipality are now available. In the D Ward, Mr. Bhaichand Poptani, Mr. Mukund Desai, Mr. Chunibhai Parekh and Mr. Hariprasad Shelat all Independents, have been elected defeating their Socialist rivals. This is a ward of the rich classes who have given no quarter to the Socialists.

In the Andheri area, Socialists have done fairly well. In the E Ward, Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, an ex-President of the Municipality tops the poll, Dr. Nandi and Dr. Patel closely following him. In the F Ward, Messrs. Baburao Medhekar, P. B. Pathare and Alban Gomes (all Socialists) were returned while the fourth successful candidate was Dr. Samant (Independent). In the G Ward, Mr. Amul Desai (Socialist) and Mr. Samant (Independent) came out successful.

RAJKOT: Saurashtra Government have decided to open more cattle feeding centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 340,000.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

Senior Division Semi-Finals

Tata Sports Club beat Hardcastle and Waud Sports Club on the first innings result. In the other semi-final which commenced today. Jupiter General met A.C C Sports.

Associated Cement Co Sports taking first knock hit up 161 for two wickets. M K. Mantri and N. Colah the opening batsmen made a good start and Colah collected 77 runs before being out M. R. Mantri is still batting with 68 to his credit. Moses captured two wickets for 16 for Jupiter General Insurance. the opponents.

The following werre the scores:—

Hardcastle and Waud 103 and 135 for 8 declared. (Phadkar 2 for 61, Shankar 5 for 29.)

Tata S. C. 172 and 52 for 2 J. Patel 1 for 23, Patil 1 for 21)

A. C. C. Sports Club: 161 for 2 (N. H. Colah 77, M. K. Mantri batting 68. Dalal batting 10. Moses 2 for 16)

CEYLON TEST

Pakistan Scores 270 For 1 Wicket

COLOMBO (PTI-Reuter):

In the second "Test" between Pakistan and Ceylon at close of play Pakistan had made 270 runs for one wicket

SCORES

Nazar not out	157
Murawat not out	90
Extras	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W
Wijesingne	27	7	83	0
Coomaraswamy	14	5	36	1
Jayawickrema	14	7	18	0
Wadsworth	16	5	28	0
Zoysa	22	5	53	0
Gunasekera	8	1	33	0
Abeyasekera	3	0	10	0

BHOPAL WANDERERS & TATA'S WIN EASILY

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhopal Wanderers	5	New Stars Club, Belgaum	0
Tata S. C.	3	C.O.D., Jubbulpore	0

The Bhopal Wanderers as well as the Tatas had easy rounds this evening when they accounted for the New Stars. Bangalore and Central Ordinance Depot from Jubbulpore respectively without either of the winning combination having to exert itself unduly.

In their first match of the Aga Khan Tournament the Bhopal Wanderers had things much their own way throughout the match and each of their forwards except Lateef obtained a goal each, Habib collecting a brace.

The Belgaum side, however. was quite plucky in making the journey entirely on their own and were certainly unfortunate to have drawn so formidable a side for their opponents. In spite of the odds against them they persevered to the end and their pluck at least if nothing else should have earned them a goal.

The Bhopal side again showed a very fine front line. Every man being in fine trim, their movements worked very smoothly and the understanding which they have developed helped them considerably to anticipate the moves of each other

The teams:

Bhopal Wanderers—Lal Mohammad; Zafar and Samad; Gulam Rasool, Qayyum and Naseer: Qamar, Shareef. Shakoor, Habib and Lateef

New Stars Club, Belgaum—Shinde: Vithal and Malappa; Mulla, Morajkar and Bepari; S Shaikh, David, M. H. Shaikh, Ajgaonkar and Kadri

In the second match of the evening the defence of the Tatas even without the services of Perumal was good enough to keep their goal in tact, while J. D'mello, L. D'Souza and G. Ferreira from a penalty short corner got the three goals for their side.

If anything, the Tata display this evening was somewhat ragged and although their win was quite comfortable, they did not play at their best. Gregory Fernandes was responsible, for some fine constructive hockey, which was however, negatived by the inside trio on at least two occasions. He dribbled well and after getting past half the defence usually centred hard and accurately but his passes were invariably poorly attended.

The Jubbulpore side had at least one good forward in their side. Russell with his speed and centering ability would have been a great danger to the Tata defence had he been ably supported in the front line. His was, however, a lone effort and the very rare chances he had of scoring saw too much of a congestion in the goal mouth to enable him to take any reasonable short.

The teams:

Tata S. C.—L. Pinto; Carvalho and Gentle; D. Fernandes, G. Perreira and P. Ferrao; Prem Kakar, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, F. Coutinho and G. Fernandes.

Central Ordnance Depot—Francis; Pratap and Dass; Rafiq, Sharma and Raju; Kohli, Russell, Sweeney, Dinshaw and Vaish.

MADRAS STEWARDS' APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Plea To Reconsider Decision Banning Betting From 1st April, 1950

MADRAS, April 9. (A.P.I.): An appeal to the Government of Madras to "fit in their racing policy with that of the other Provincial Governments in India" is made by Mr S. A. Annamalai Chettiar senior steward of the Madras Race Club in a statement to the Press today

The Government should give the Club at least four years time to enable it to wind up its affairs without causing undue loss to all those concerned Mr Chettiar adds:

The Madras Government have announced their decision to ban betting and wagering on horses even within racing enclosures from April 1st 1950

The following is the text of his statement:—

"To the last the stewards of the Madras Race Club hoped that the Government before fixing the date would take into consultation the management of the Club, on the various matters consequent upon the abolition in effect of the racing. They expected that the Madras Government would follow the lines on which the Bombay Government have come into arrangement with the Royal Western India Turf Club by which the racing there, would be terminated by 1953.

"It is needless to point out the practical view, that has been taken by the Bombay Government in the matter. To wind up the affairs of the Madras Race Club which has enormous properties to administer and the number of employees engaged and other matters consequent upon abolition of racing as such, in the opinion of the stewards would occupy a considerable time at least three to four years.

"This apart, the interest of owners of race horses and those connected with horse-racing, such as trainers, jockeys including jemadars and riding boys, syces has not been taken into consideration by Government.

"The number of horses racing in Madras on an average is 400 and taking the cost of each horse at Rs. 6,000:—it comes to Rs. 24,00,000. In fairness to the owners they ought to be given some breathing space within which they could realise a part at least of their investment".

Mr. Chettiar then appended the following to his statement. which he said was of "material interest relating to the question"

1. Permanent and seasonal employees of the club Rs. 850.
2. Trainers, jockeys. jamadars riding boys and syces Rs. 850.
3. Tax paid to local Government Rs. 35.00.000
4. Municipal taxes Rs. 50.000:—
5. Income tax paid to Central Government Rs. 12,65.00 (1946-47.)
6. Several lakhs of rupees have been contributed to:—(a) Gandhi National Memorial Fund (b) Prime Minister Nehru's National Relief Fund (c) Provincial Welfare Fund. (d) Refugees Relief Fund and (e) various Hospitals and other Institutions in the City.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND

4-15 p.m. B.E.S.T vs Army Reds, Gwalior

5-30 p. m. Kalyanmal Mills vs Lusitanians.

FOOTBALL

COOPERAGE

4-15 u.m. Young Challengers vs Globe S. C. (Sunnersgill.)

5-30 p.m. Trades vs Bombay Amateurs (Nadkarni)

CRICKET

CROSS MAIDAN

10-30 a.m. A. C. C. vs Jupiter (Times Shield Semi-Finals)

NADKARNI CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Rego's Brilliant Four Goals For Tata's

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata's keen contestants for the Nadkarni Cup put in their first appearance this evening and showed signs of having a fighting chance for the cup.

Tata's scored all their four goals through Rego. Rego netted twice in the first half. Young Camrades reduced the margin in the second half through D'Silva. Tata's had things much their own way and prominent among the forwards were Anthony Braganza and Rego.

Earlier S. R. Mills beat Cathedral Old Boy's in the Summers Gill Football Tournament by eleven goals to nil. Motiram scored six, Ramdas 4. Shankaran 1.

JUNIOR AGA. KHAN HOCKEY

Don Bosco's Juniors' Convincing Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament for schools which is run on a knock-out basis commenced at the Association Ground this evening.

St. Stanilaus High School and St. Sebastian's shared two goals St. Sebastion's commenced with only ten men on the field but midway through the first half they were a complete team. St. Stanislaus maintained pressure, but poor finish by the fowards and splendid goalkeeping by Ignatuis D'Costa in St. Sebastian goal saved the side. The first half was blank.

But on resumption, St. Sebastian's scored through their centreforward Joseph Pereira, who pushed into an untenanted goal, but ten minutes before the call of time M Carvalho equalized for St. Stanislaus Extra time was played but to no purpose.

Earlier Don Bosco's Junior string easily accounted for Herbert memorial School by half a dozen goals. S. Alphonso scored thrice, R. D'Costa, J Fernandes, Peter Fernandes one each. The half time score was three nil

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, April 9.

Rani Maharaj Singh attended a Parade of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade (I) at the Co-operage

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. P. Richardson.

The Governor visited the Ramnarian Ruia College, Matunga where he was received by Shrimati Tarabai Premchand, to open Mrs. Pirojbai B. Purohit's Exhibition of Fine Arts. Later His Excellency witnessed the finals of the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis League Championships at the Times of India Sports Club.

The Governor of Bombay received, at an evening party Captain N. J. Vazifdar, Mr J. S. Lall and 10 Probationary Officers of the Indian Administrative Service.

★

MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM

PATNA, April 9 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister of Food, Government of India, arrived here this morning by air from Delhi to inaugurate the Bihar Provincial Co-operative Federation Congress today.

★

MR. K. SANTHANAM

MADRAS, April 9 (UPI): Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, will arrive here on April 14 from Delhi 'en route' to Tiruvaraur where he will participate in the Tamil restival organised under the auspices of the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam.

★

KHURSHED LAL FOR LONDON

NEW DELHI, April 9 (API): Mr. Khurshed Lal, Deputy Minister for Communications, Govern of India, will leave Delhi on April 15 to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Communications Council which takes place in London on April 20.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preparation Of Hindi And Urdu Translations

NEW DELHI, April 9 (API): A press note issued today from the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly of India on the Hindi and Urdu translation of the draft constitutions of India says:

"In view of the fact that several Hindi and Urdu translations have been made of the draft constitution of India, the President of the Constituent Assembly has appointed a Committee of experts for the purpose of preparing a translation which will as far as possible be precise and easily understandable by the common man."

The committee will consist of Mr. Ghanshyamshingh Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, as Chairman and six members namely, Mr. Rahul Sankrityayan, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. Prof. M. Mujeeb, Mr. N. Satyanarayana. Prof. Jaychandra Vidyalankar and Mr. Yashwant R. Date.

ANGLO-INDIANS SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

Allahabad Association Chief's Declaration

ALLAHABAD April 9 (API): A declaration of unqualified loyalty of the Anglo-Indian community to the present government and the Indian Union was made by Mr. C E Abel, General Secretary of the Allahabad branch of the All India Anglo-Indian Association at the annual meeting of the Association here yesterday

Mr. Abel said that most of the members of the Anglo-Inlian community which was noted for its loyalty, were employed in government services, and never would they be guilty of any subversive activity.

He added: "The treatment accorded to the community with regard to its education, economic and political status by the Indian government dispels the clouds of fear and suspicion that it may not be given a fair deal on its part. The community stands loyal grateful. and it is no exaggeration of language to claim that there is no other community in India on whom the government may rely more implicity than the Anglo-Indian community for loyal and conscientious service."

Bombay Races

Curtain Rung Down With Strange Objections

BOOKS SHOW COLOSSAL LOSSES

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Winner picking was extremely easy in the early hours of the last day's programme, the Indian Hockey Federation day held today at Mahaluxmi and inspite of fancied horses getting beaten at the tail end, books showed colossal losses.

Two glaring instances of in and out runnings were observed today. The first of the kind was in the opening event in which Your Majesty with a devastated run simply outstrode rivals and Her Excellency who scored fighting every inch with neglected Embarkation in the Feroze Khan Plate failed to respond only last week inspite of an all-out effort by Kheem Singh. The stewards of the Western India Club may view these erring displays leniently as it is the last day of the season but they are already warned that the punters are at arms and it is upto them to decide. Trainer Mistry's Coup narrowly survived in the Dhyanchand Plate but in the last event the Penninger Plate his very well fancied candidate Princessa lost by the narrowest margin and even the strange objection raised against the first three in the frame was not upheld. In the instance of Your Majesty punters fail to understand how a customer who performed like a poor donkey in his previous outings could outstride his rivals and that too with a sensational late effort. More amazing she opened at lavish eights and the betting gave the bit of the fright to the layers of the odds.

Duffy rode a great race on Rana Pratap, even-money winner of the Dhyanchand Plate, Div. I. He was none too well placed early and was as well pocketed on the rails till a late minute but below the distance the long sought opening was obtained and he scored by half a length from his neglected stable companion, My Pet.

The 9 to 1 chance Rashtrapati strode extremely fast at the critical time in the last event of the season, the Penninger Plate and narrowly wore down fancied Princessa ridden by Pandu Khade as they finished below the wire. The red cone went up as soon as the first four reached the unsaddling enclosure. Khade who lost in the exciting struggle was the first to raise his voice and he was followed by Shaikh, rider of third placed Pegotty who, very strangely protested against Rashtrapati and as well Princessa while Mahomed Khan astride Just Wait, the fourth candidate had his grievances against Peggotty. The stewards took quite a lengthy time before overruling the complicated objections.

One hundred three punters solved the treble event pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 1,563.

The following are the results:—

THE KHER SINGH PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's YOUR MAJESTY 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Mr. A. J. Moshi's KENNERETH 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
M/s. Abde A. Mansoor A. and Mustan A. Tyebjee's LIRA MALT 8-12 Russell 3
Mrs. P. Rylands's SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-12 Purtu S. 4

Not run: B. Bose, The Conqueror, P. Town, Pelion.

Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, Sh. Hd.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12.

THE KISHENLAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Shroff's WHO KNOWS 8-0 Purtu S. 1
Major A. Svamvur's MA CHERIE 8-12 Medhe 2
Dr. Jalal Bazergan's FOWZIA 9-5 Sawai S. 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's PROVE IT 8-1 P. Khade 4

Not run: Mussoorie, Lalkar, H. Vijay, Kiss Miss.

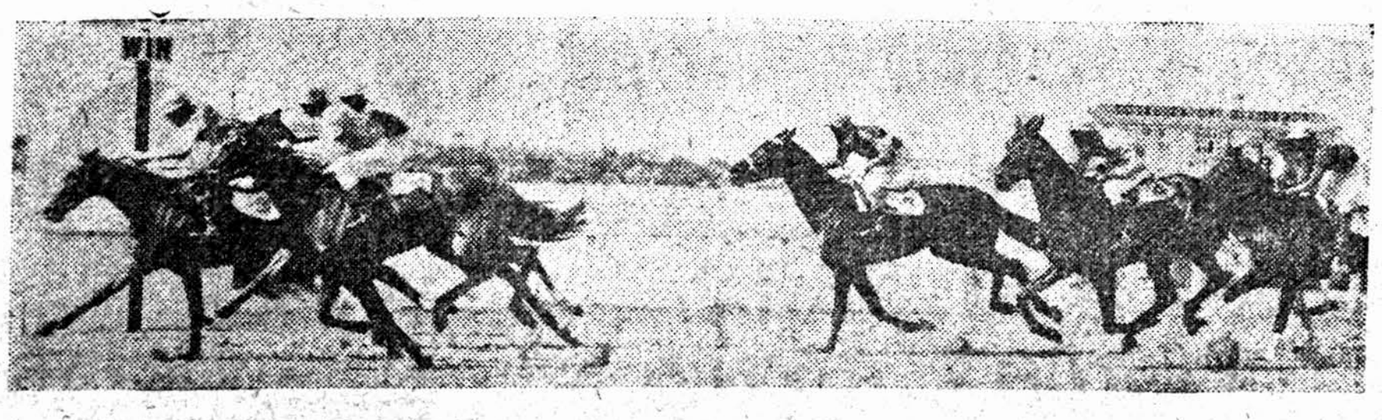
Won by Hd., 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

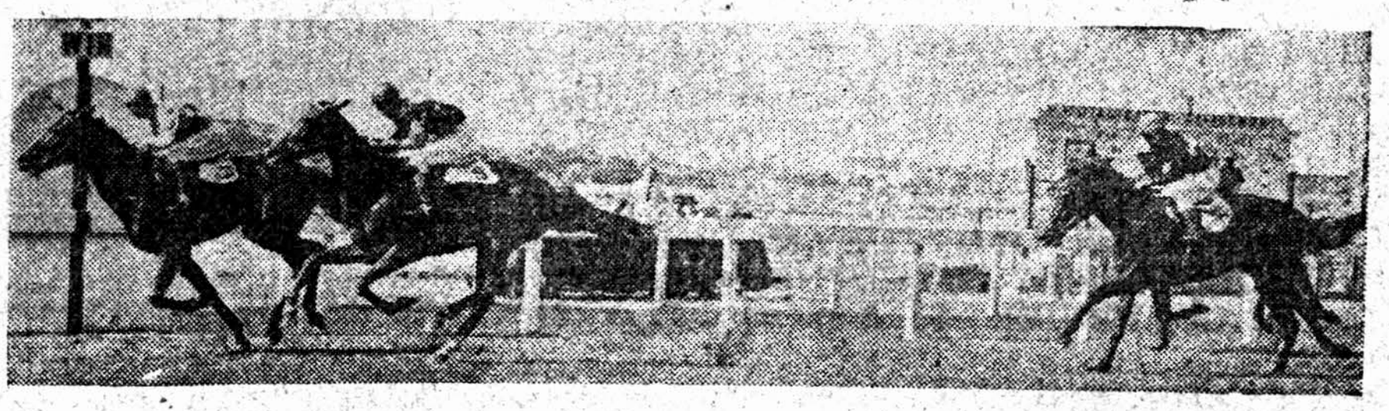
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 23 and Rs. 17.

THE DHYAN CHAND PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

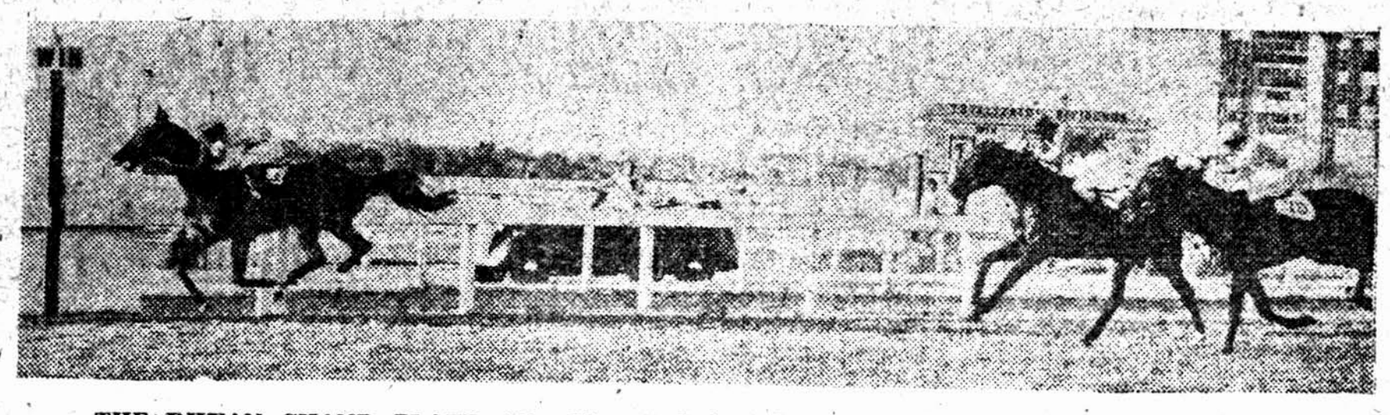
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-12 Duffy 1
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 7-13 Jagdesh 2
M/s. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's COCKTOP 8-12 Medhe 3



THE KISHENLAL PLATE: (1) Who Knows (2) Ma. Cherie (3) Fowzia.



THE DHYAN CHAND PLATE: (Div. I): (1) Rana Pratap (2) My Pet (3) Cocktop.



THE DHYAN CHAND PLATE (Div. II): (1) Rajput Warrior (2) Near Image (3) Prospero.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-10 Amir A. 4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16.

THE CYRIACO PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's KING RICHARD 8-13 Shaikh 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PEPPERMINT 8-0 Purtu S. 2
Mr. J. B. Reporter's ZANZAVAT 7-3 Shiba 3
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's PRINCE JEHANGIR 7-8 Sk. Ahmed 4

Not run: Belle Amie, Trunk Call.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, Shd.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 30 and Rs. 18.

THE CYRIACO PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. A. E. Raymond and Mr R. A. Fox Raymond's LONDON TAN 8-10 Sawai S. 1
Mr. H. R. Somekh's GLITTER 8-4 Hanuman S. 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's DOWN SOUTH 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PLUCKY PRINCESS 8-3 Purtu S. 4

Not run: New Era.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, Nk. Shd.

Time: 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19.

THE FEROZE KHAN PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. K. M. Mistry's HER EXCELLENCY 8-0 P. Khade 1
Mr. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 8-3 Hanuman S. 2
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 8-8 Shaikh 3
Mr. Shapoor A. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 8-3 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Rashtrapati, Ghizala, King's Star, Just Wait.

Won by Shd. 2 1/4 lengths, Nk.

Time: 2 minutes 55 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 94 and Rs 50.

THE DHYAN CHAND PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 9-2 S. Chavan 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's NEAR IMAGE 8-7 Purtusingh 2
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 7-8 P. Khade 3
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's BAAZ BA- 4

LONDON TAN

"London Tan" (Sawai Singh up) winner of the Cyriaco Plate (Div. I) being led in by his joint owners Mrs. A. E. Raymond and R. A. Fox Raymond.

HADUR 8-7 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Goodwill.

Won by 2 lengths, Hd. 1 1/4 lengths

Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 28 and Rs. 17.

THE PENNINGER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 9-3 Hanuman S. 1
Mr. K. M. Mistry's PRINCESSA 7-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. M. C. Raja Sekhar's PEGGOTTY 7-11 Shaikh 3
Mr. Hamza Ali's JUST WAIT 7-13 Mahomed K. 4

Not run: G. Whisper, Q. of Gwalior, Amin, Ajinkya Tara II.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 21 and Rs. 34.

"Saree Concession" To Consumers

The Government of Bombay has directed that a consumer can buy two five-yard sarees, of fine or medium variety, but no dhoty against the extra 10 yards of cloth allowed for him to purchase till May 31 next. The saree concession will not, however, apply to printed sarees sold at the ten centres of the Swadeshi Market Board.

S. K. PATIL FELICITATED

Kher And Nagindas Pay Warm Tributes To New Mayor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To felicitate Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on his election as the Mayor of Bombay, a tea party was given by the members of the B.P.C.C. at the Robert Money High School this evening when Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay paid tributes to the services of Mr. Patil to the country in general and Bombay in particular.

Mr. Kher said that Mr. Patil was an example to show that a common fighter for freedom by his talent, ability and courage could become a great leader and Mayor of Bombay. This also showed, Mr. Kher said, that India was a real democratic country where every man big or small gets chance to rise.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master also joined Mr. Kher in paying tributes to Mr. Patil.

Mr. S. K. Patil replying to the tributes said that nothing but impartial conduct would guide his actions and decisions as the Mayor of Bombay and he would be second to none in following the traditions of the Corporation.

The party was attended by a large number of guests.

Oil Refinery Plant

MADRAS, April 9, (U.P.I.): The Geological Survey of India have made the necessary approval regarding the suitability of the site selected at Vizagapattam for the purpose of setting up an oil refinery plant in the East Coast of India.

MADRAS, April 9, (A.P.I.): The Madras Government are making arrangements to issue certificates of identity which will serve all the purpose of passport for 'bonafide' Indian travellers to the French possessions of Pondicherry and Karaikal.

RECORD POST-WAR MILITARY BUDGET FOR U. S.

Lion's Share Goes To Air Force

"OMINOUS SIGNS ON WORLD'S HORIZON"

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9, (PTI-REUTER): A RECORD POSTWAR MILITARY BUDGET OF 15,909,116,800 DOLLARS WAS APPROVED TODAY BY THE UNITED STATES HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

THE FIGURE WAS MORE THAN 500 MILLION DOLLARS GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

LAST YEAR'S FIGURE WAS 10,454,477,413 DOLLARS.

The lion's share of the budget goes to the air force.

In a statement accompanying the budget representative George H. Mahon (Democratic—Texas) Chairman of the Sub-Committee which drafted the measure declared.

"OMINOUS SIGNS"

"There seems to be no road for us to follow except the road of anxiety and sacrifices. We have no other course open to us with so many ominous signs on the horizon of our world."

General Omar N. Bradley, Army Chief of Staff told the Committee he did not anticipate war within the year ending June 30, 1950.

"Last year I was more worried than I am at the present time," he added without elaboration.

The budget provides for a military force of 4,743,100 officers and men—1,644,300 regulars, 399,500 national guard (territorials) and 2,709,300 organised reserves.

Of the regulars the army will have 677,000, the navy 527,300 including 85,700 marines and the airforce 440,000.

The bill carries in addition 3,700,000 dollars for the National Security Resources Board and 189,000,000 dollars in retirement pay for the Services.

The full 530,000,000 dollars requested for research and development (including the study of new weapons) was approved by the Committee.

BIGGEST INCREASE.

The biggest increase over the President's figures was for the Air Force for buying planes and training personnel to man them.

The total for this purpose was 209,000,000 dollars in cash and 642,000,000 dollars in contract authority.

There were slight reductions in some air force items, such as civilian personnel.

WAR POSSIBLE NEXT YEAR".

Air force leaders told the Committee that they did not expect war next year, although it was a possibility.

Secretary of Air, Stuart Symington, said he did not expect hostilities in the near future because no possible aggressor might have the atomic bomb before 1952.

Lieutenant-General Howard a Craig, deputy Air Force Chief of Staff, claimed that the United States knew exactly what the Russians had found out about German Atomic energy research.

FLEET OF 731 SHIPS.

The bill contemplates a fleet of 731 ships, including the battleship "Missouri", eight heavy carriers, eleven escorts and light carriers, 18 cruisers, 170 destroyers and destroyer escorts, 80 submarines. 99 mine craft and patrol craft, 84 amphibious craft and 260 auxiliary vessels.

The bill includes 43,000,000 dollars for next year's payment of construction costs of a super aircraft carrier expected to cost 189,000,000 dollars.

The Committee made no budget cuts in funds for Naval Air Power, which would receive more than 1,000,000,000 dollars in cash and 576,000,000 dollars in contract authority.

NO INDO-PAKISTAN DEFENCE TALKS

KARACHI, April 9 (PTI-Reuter): A spokesman of the Pakistan Government denied press reports that India and Pakistan will begin joint defence talks after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London.

FIGHTING RAGES AT INSEIN

RANGOON, April 9 (PTI-Reuter): Fierce fighting between Karen rebels and Government troops was raging tonight at Insein, north of Rangoon, according to a pro-Government report here.

Government troops launched an attack on the rebels yesterday after the breakdown of peace negotiations.

Burmese artillery shelled Karen positions as Government troops advanced along the Rangoon-Insein road.

Twenty Karens were killed and several injured, it was claimed.

PEACE TALKS BREAKDOWN

RANGOON, April 9 (PTI-Reuter): Peace talks between the Burmese Government and Karen rebels in the Insein area, 10 miles north of Rangoon, broke down on the question of immediate surrender of arms by the tribesmen, according to usually well-informed sources here.

The question of a separate Karen State played a lesser part in the three-day discussion, these sources added.

MASANI VISITS CHILE

H. E. Mr. M. R. Masani (left) Ambassador of India in Brazil is seen in conversation with President Gonzalez Videla of Chile, during the Indian Ambassador's recent visit to that country.

NO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO REDS

Chiang May Emerge As Nation's Leader If Truce Fails

NANKING, April 9, (PTI-Reuter): Tahokow, a Government bridgehead on the north bank of the Yangtse river 15 miles east of Nanking has fallen to the Communists.

The bridgehead was lightly held by a small garrison which could not be subjected to a long Communist war of attribution.

The Tahokow garrison withdrew last night in the face of an overwhelming force of 30,000 Communists, Tahokow is a well-known river crossing and the nearest that could be safely negotiated by an army to Nanking according to military observers here.

NO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

NANKING, April 9, (PTI-Reuter): Reports from Canton today said that General H. Ying-Chin, Chinese Prime Minister before his departure yesterday said the Kuomintang would never agree to an unconditional surrender to the Communists.

He said the Executive Yuan would not move back to Nanking while the offices now remaining in Nanking might move to Canton if the military situation worsened.

The reports also said, right-wing Kuomintang sources had indicated that if the current Peiping talks failed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, who retired from the presidency in January would again emerge as the Nation's leader.

REDS' MODIFIED TERMS

The Communists in an effort to avert an immediate breakdown of the peace talks have offered to modify the recent demand that their armies be permitted to cross the Yangtse immediately.

The independent Shanghai newspaper "Takung Pao" said today quoting an authoritative Nanking source.

The Communist negotiators agreed to postpone their demand following President Li Tsung-Jen's protest that an immediate "peaceful crossing" by the Communists was not included in the original eight peace terms of General Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Communists wanted their armies to cross the Yangtse at once to assist with the reorganization of the Government forces.

The paper added that the Communists were reported to be insisting the Government to announce its final attitude towards the eight points before April 12.

ALBANIA HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR CORFU CHANNEL EXPLOSION DAMAGE

Hague Court Judgment Based On "Compromise" Reached By Parties

THE HAGUE, April 9. (PTI-Reuter). The sixteen judges of the International Court of Justice at the Hague decided by eleven votes to five to-day that Albania was responsible under International Law for the damage and loss of life when two British destroyers were mined in the Corfu Channel on October 22, 1946.

Britains claim was for £875,000.

No precise figure for the damages awarded was mentioned in the opening of the judgment.

The vice-President of the Court, (Salvador) said the judgment was based on the "compromise" which was reached by the parties in January and submitted to the court.

By eleven votes to five, the court found that "Albania is responsible under international law for the explosion on October 22, 1946, in the Corfu Channel, and for the damage and loss of human lives resulting therefrom".

By ten votes to six, it decided that "further consideration" would be given to the amount of compensation to be granted to Britain.

The court decided by fourteen votes to two, that Britain did not violate the sovereignty of Albania on October 22 (at the time of the mining) but declared unanimously that Britain had violated the sovereignty of Albania on November 12 to 13 when she undertook a sweep of the Straits.

The judgment added: "this declaration in itself constitutes appropriate satisfaction", for that part of the case.

The judgment said: "from all the facts and observations, the Court draws the conclusion that the laying of the minefield could not have been accomplished without the knowledge of Albania.

"It was her duty to notify shipping and especially to warn the ships proceeding through the Strait on October 22 of the danger to which they were exposed.

"Nothing was attempted by Albania to prevent the disaster and these grave omissions involve her international responsibility.

Dissenting opinions were given by six judges, namely those of Poland, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Soviet Union Brazil and Dr. Ecer Judge "ad hoc".

MUZAFFARPUR, April 9 (UPI): Mr. Bishmanath Prasad, a prominent Communist worker of Muzaffarpur was arrested by the local police yesterday.

"Military Springboards" For Anglo-U. S. Aggression

RUSSIA REJECTS PROPOSALS FOR DISPOSAL OF FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

LAKE SUCCESS, APRIL 9 (P.T.I.-REUTER): RUSSIA TODAY REJECTED BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

"INADMISSIBLE"

AS THE FIRST SPEAKER IN THE UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL COMMITTEE'S DEBATE ON THE COLONIES, M. ANDREI GROMYKO, THE SOVIET DELEGATE, SAID, SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEM PROPOSED BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE "ENTIRELY INADMISSIBLE".

"BLATANT VIOLATION"

Earlier M. Gromyko accused Britain, the United States and France of having "blatantly violated" the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty on the question of the Colonies.

"These Governments have fully ignored the desire of the peoples of the Italian colonies," he said.

"The General Assembly must decide who shall administer these territories and on what conditions" Gromyko declared.

"It is inadmissible that territories be taken away from one state and given to another state or a group of states only because some states would like to have them on the basis of their own interests rather than in the interests of the United Nations as a whole".

M. Gromyko proposed placing the former Italian colonies under multiple United Nations Trusteeship with Italy as one of the trustees.

The Soviet delegate alleged earlier that British Administration of some of the colonies had worsened living conditions there.

"MILITARY SPRINGBOARDS".

Britain had dismantled and taken away certain equipment from Italian Somaliland, he said.

"All this confirms that Britain and America are transforming these territories into military springboards.

"They want to use these bases for their aggressive plans which have recently been intensified by the forging of military-political 'blocs' directed against the new peoples democracies".

BRITAIN'S REPLY

Mr. Hector McNeil for Britain declared that no justification existed for these violent attacks on our administration and for imputing sinister motives to our intentions.

"We are not anxious to indulge in a propaganda war, but we will if we are forced to do so."

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

DOWN WITH WAR-MONGERS

Tito's Call To Yugoslav People's Front Congress

BELGADE, April 9. (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Prime Minister, told the Third Yugoslav People's Front Congress today that Yugoslavia could not "follow in the trail of the imperialists."

"Our country is building socialism with self assurance and with great success", he declared.

The 1,640 delegates to the Congress greeted Marshal Tito with prolonged cheering when he entered.

"All war-mongers and reactionary elements in the capitalist countries are wrong if they think that in view of the situation in which the country finds itself to-day, and in view of the attitude of the countries of Eastern Europe towards us, they will be able to embark on any speculation with regard to us," he said.

"On this point our attitude remains as consistent as it had been hitherto."

Speaking of the Cominform's anti-Yugoslav campaign, Marshal Tito said: "the more embittered the Cominform's campaign is, the more we are strengthened in our revolutionary conviction that we must resist and be firm.

"This propaganda is not Marxist. Not only is it harming the prestige of Socialist methods among Socialist countries but also it may have catastrophic consequences for the revolutionary development of the world.

No Peace Moves In Freight 'War'

LONDON, April 9, (PTI-Reuter): Suggestions of possible peace moves in the freight "war" on the Europe-India shipping routes brought a statement today that the Dutch intended to extend their activities.

The London agents of the Dutch lines saying there was no foundations whatsoever for the reported peace move" added, "in fact arrangements are already in hand to extend the direct Dutch sailings to include other British loading ports."

This development followed the statement last night by one Dutch shipping official that "it would not surprise us if there was an approach from one side aimed at ending the trouble."

Asked if the Dutch lines were considering making a peace move, he declined to say anything beyond "it cannot go on week without happening."

Dutch officials have already described the rate-slashing campaign as "ruinous" and indicated that if the offensive went on for six months they alone, without counting the nine British and two Indian lines might lose a sum in the region of half a million sterling.

The Chirman of the India Conference representing the Indian and British Shipping companies said today that he disclaimed all knowledge of any projected negotiations with the Dutch lines.

LEFTISTS MOBILISE AGAINST COMMONWEALTH IDEAL

"India Must Be Sovereign Independent Socialist Republic"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"This is a first step to the emergence of a united leftist party," observed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Founder—President of Republican Socialist Party, at the end of a two-day session of the Conference of leftist parties and groups which concluded today in Bombay.

Mr. Bose who sponsored the Conference to bring together various leftist and revolutionary parties and groups in the country on a common platform added that the seven-man Co-ordination Committee formed by the Conference would contact Socialist Party, Communist Party, Revolutionary Communist Party of India and other groups not represented at the Conference. "Our doors are open to all leftist parties who subscribe to our fundamental aims and objectives" he remarked.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In a 12-point manifesto, the leftist Conference declares that ..India is to be a Sovereign Independent Socialist Republic and must cease to be a member of the British Commonwealth. It adds that the present Constituent Assembly is entirely unrepresentative in character and not entitled to frame India's constitution and election should be held within next 12 months.

Defining the economic programme it states that land-lordism and all rural debts should be abolished without any compensation, the country must be industrialised on socialist lines and on the basis of electrification. Civil liberties must be guaranteed to all provinces re-formed linguistic basis, free education including University guaranteed to all, key industries should belong to the community and run by the States as an essential part of planned socialist production for socialist distribution among and consumption of the masses. All must have the right to claim food and shelter from the State in return for their contribution to society and black-marketing profiteering and nepotism must be rooted out, says the main resolution.

WILL SUBHAS RETURN?

At the commencement the Conference offered its respectful greetings to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and expressed the hope that he would return to the country to fulfill his unfinished mission.

By another resolution, the Conference declared "its faith in scientific socialism, subject to such variations and modifications as are and may be necessary from time to time on account of the conditions of the country."

The Conference viewed with alarm "the increasing association on the part of the Government of India with the policies and schemes of the Anglo-American Bloc." and added that "such association may endanger the peace of the world and may lead to civil strife inside the country."

GREETINGS TO MAO TSE TUNG

The Conference sent greetings to the Chinese community and to their leader Mao Tse Tung in their efforts to overthrow the fascist regime of China "condemned the repressive policy" of Government of India and demanded restoration of civil liberties urged Government to provide the refugees from West and East Pakistan with adequate relief demanded an enquiry into firing at Erandgaon, in Ahmedabad District, merging of Hyderabad and Mysore States into the Indian Union. The Conference strongly criticised the recent Report of the Linguistic Committee formed at Jaipur Congress as "not based on reason."

The following members were appointed to the Provincial Leftist Co-ordination Council Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Chairman, Mr. Shankar Rao More and Mr. V. V. Joshi, Joint Secretaries, Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee Mr. M. Shastry, Mr. S. Baksi and Mr. N. N. Sethha

A. I. EDITORS CONFERENCE

BALGALORE, April 9. (A.P.I.): The dates for the annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Bangalore will be May 16 and 17 instead of May 20 as announced before.

This slight change of dates has been made in order to suit the convenience of members of the Standing Committee and others. It has also been necessitated by the fact that the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Dehra Dun is to take place on May 20 and 21.

SYRIA WARNS ISRAEL

DAMASCUS, April 9. (PTI-Reuter): Col. Husni Zaim new Syrian leader, whose delegates failed to appear yesterday for peace talks with Israeli representatives, to-day warned Israel "to beware of the Syrian Army".

Colonel Zaim, Army Commander who took over the country's Government in last week bloodless 'coup d'etat', said Syria would not negotiate an armistice with Israel "under the threat of Jewish arms".

Nobel Peace Prize For Montessori?

BOMBAY, April 9. (A.P.I.): Signor Mario Montessori, son of the world renowned Educationist Dr. Maria Montessori, said here to-day that Dr. Montessori's name had been suggested by Italy's Education Department for Nobel Prize for peace.

Signor Montessori, added that this proposal had been supported by India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru; France's Prime Minister Henri Queuille; the University of Amsterdam and Britain's Lord George Lambert.

SMUTS ON INDIA'S CHOICE

"No Middle Course Between Crown & Republic"

"NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO UNDERMINE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT OF COMMONWEALTH"

CAPETOWN, APRIL, 9. (PTI-REUTER): GENERAL JAN SMUTS, FORMER UNION PRIME MINISTER SAID TO-DAY THAT INDIA'S CLAIM TO BE AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC AND NOT UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN BUT IN SOME ASSOCIATION WITH IT "VIOLATED EVERY CONCEPT OF THE COMMONWEALTH."

IT WAS A SUBVERSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE SUBSTITUTION FOR IT OF SOMETHING QUITE DIFFERENT, HE DECLARED.

There was no middle course between the Crown and a Republic, General Smuts said in an interview to-day. "You are either in the Commonwealth or out of it" he declared.

If India chose to be an independent Republic outside the Commonwealth, there could only be an external treaty relationship if she still wished to have any relations with the Commonwealth.

"If the Commonwealth concept is tampered with or destroyed and it is still proposed to continue the Commonwealth system, there would have to be a new basis of agreement between the member-states with a written constitution on the lines of the League of Nations or the organisation of the United Nations, General Smuts said.

"It is assumed that neither India nor any of the members of the Commonwealth would favour such a plan.

"What India appears to wish is therefore not compatible with the Commonwealth and cannot be achieved in terms of it".

"Great care should be taken not to empty the concept of the Commonwealth of all substance and meaning and not to whittle it away until nothing but the word remained with no real meaning or significance", the former Premier declared.

"DROP IT ALTOGETHER."

"Far better would it be to drop it altogether. "But what a loss that would be, for the Commonwealth is a precious asset, the product of valuable experience in human association, a birth of time which has made a great difference to the world.

"Here a number of nations, great and small, in all parts of the world are freely associated in a little League of Nations".

"It may well be General Smuts stated, that the Indian request confronts the Commonwealth with the fundamental question of 'to be or not to be'.

"My view for whatever it is worth is, that you are either in the Commonwealth or out of it.

"And if you are out of it, as an Indian or other Republic you can only be in relationship with it, according to the accepted principles of International Law—that is in treaty relationship.

"Once a member leaves the Commonwealth, it can only have an external relationship with it by way of a treaty or other contractual arrangement.

"The clear concept of the Commonwealth should be left intact and not be merged in vague relationships.

"NO ALTERNATIVE FOR INDIA.

"If therefore India chooses to be an independent Republic outside the Commonwealth, there is left only external treaty relationship, if she still wishes to have any relations with the Commonwealth.

"Both the Western Union and the Atlantic Union have established such side patterns of association among Powers with common interests.

"But the Commonwealth is a different pattern and nothing should be done to undermine its fundamental concept".

It was clear, the General declared, that India wished to retain as an independent Republic and outside the Commonwealth some of the benefits and advantages of the Commonwealth connection. The question was whether such a claim was admissible on any terms or any formula that could be devised.

"My personal view in substance is, "he said" that there is no middle course between Crown and Republic, between in and out of the Commonwealth.

"If in some nebulous or muddled way, you can be both in and out of it, the whole concept of the Commonwealth goes and what remains is a mere name without substance, the grin without the cat in Alice in Wonderland".

ESSENCE OF COMMONWEALTH

The King or Crown or some institution like it was the very essence of the Commonwealth and from it followed the common status and profound sentiment which was the soul of the Commonwealth.

In theory, Kingship was all and from it followed the rest.

"Strike out the King and the rest disappears—common allegiance, common status and the friendly and intimate sentiment which animates the Commonwealth as a whole", General Smuts declared.

BACKGROUND.

Dr. Daniel Malan, South African Prime Minister, said in the Union Senate last night: "there can be no restrictions to our development even should we decide as a nation to become a Republic"

So long as they had that right, the Government would be glad to be associated with other members the British Commonwealth of nations.

Dr. Malan added that the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, opening in London on April 21, concerned a matter of common interest which affected South Africa to such an extent that it would be wrong for him not to attend.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE MEETING TODAY

NEW DELHI, April 9 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee will resume its discussions at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-morrow morning.

The main subject for consideration to-morrow, it is understood, will be a statement which Pandit Nehru is expected to make before the Committee on his forthcoming visit to London with particular reference to India in the future set up of the Commonwealth.

INDO-PAK FREE TRADE

Agreement Reached In Inter Dominion Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The need for free movement of trade between India and Pakistan was clearly realised by Inter Dominion Conference held here earlier in the month.

One decision reached was to exchange lists by 25/4 of goods on which export and import duties were levied by either Dominion.

The Dominion Governments will examine lists and prepare plans for discussion for May Conference in order to relax if not remove undue restrictions on trade.

The Conference also agreed to recommend to their respective Governments to give rebate to the extent of the excise duties levied by each Dominion on goods exported to either of the two Dominions. This decision expected to make Indian sugar, matches and kerosene cheaper in Pakistan and Pakistanee jute and cotton cheaper in India.

And earlier announcement is expected.

KING ABDULLAH TO VISIT TURKEY

Hopeful About Realisation Of "Greater Syria" Scheme

ANKARA, April 9. (PTI-Reuter): King Abdullah of Transjordan will visit Turkey next month for talks with President Inonu, the newspaper "Djumhuriet" said today.

The King told the newspaper in a special interview that the visit "will be of great importance to the Arab World

Commenting on last weeks "coup d' etat" in Syria, King Abdullah told the newspaper that it "may bring forth men who will set Syria on a solid basis".

"Once this has been done and Syria has established bonds of friendship with Iraq, these countries will be able to lean on a strong northern bastion—that is Turkey".

The King was quoted as saying that "Greater Syria" (the proposed union of Syria, Iraq, the Lebanon and Transjordan into one State) could "become a reality much sooner than is expected".

Nobody could thwart this national necessity, he said.

"Henceforth small States will no longer be able to survive here".

The King added "Israel should re-establish friendly relations with us. Friendly feelings from Israel will be met with our goodwill".

EGYPT'S RECOGNITION OF SYRIA

CAIRO: Akbar-el-Yom, leading Egyptian Arabic newspaper said today that Egypt intended to recognise the Government set up in Syria by Col. Husni-el-Zaim Army leader who led last week's "coup d' etat".

The newspaper said that representatives of the Col. had assured Egypt that the coup was an internal affair and that it was not a step towards the realisation of "The Greater Syria Plan".

They had also assured the safety of the ex-President Shukri-el-Kouatly.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDIA AHEAD

Nehru's Address At Delhi University Union

NEW DELHI, April 9. (A.P.I.): India had done a very good job during the last two and half years despite all her failures, weaknesses, mistakes and errors, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said here to-day.

Pandit Nehru, who was inaugurating the Delhi University Students Union added that India compared very favourably with other Asian countries in point of stability, security and continuing progress, although that progress might to some seem too slow.

The next five years would be difficult years for India and the world. Although he did not foresee any major wars during this period, he felt that these would be years of tension, economic and other troubles and fears and apprehensions which were sometimes worse than the actual conflict. He was, however, confident that in spite of these difficulties, India would continually progress and make good.

Taking a long-distance view of, say, 10, 15 or 20 years, he saw vast changes taking place over the Asian scene and in India especially. "I see India turning the great potential of hers into actuality and influencing in a friendly way many developments in Asia", he said.

Stop Press

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR W. PUNJAB

KARACHI, April 9 (API): The Governor of West Punjab Sir Francis Mudie, announcing the budget estimates for 1949-50 at a press conference in Lahore this evening declared a surplus of nine lakhs.

BIHAR SATYAGRAHA CONTINUS

PURULIA, (Bihar), April 9 (A.P.I.): The satyagraha movement launched by the Manbhum District Lok Sevak Sangh continued for the fourth day today. 72 persons, including two women, have so far offered satyagraha in 19 village of the district. No arrests in this connection have vet been reported.

ONE KILLED IN BORDER INCIDENT

SIMLA, April 9 (A.P.I.): Pakistani nationals raided the Indian territory four times during the second half of March, resulting in the death of one Indian and loss of nine heads of cattle, it was officially learnt here today.

ARMED POLICE TO COMBAT REDS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 9 (API): Two platoons of Special Armed Police of about one hundred men have been sent to Ghatkesar and Medchal areas to "localise and liquidate" Communist menace there, it was learnt here today.

G. L. MEHTA'S CALL TO TRADERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Produce Goods Needed To Raise Common Man's Standard Of Living

POONA, April 9 (A.P.I.): Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, today called upon industrialists to build up a concept of public interest and direct their energies to producing things needed to raise the standard of living of the common man.

Industrialisation, he said, was a means to an end, the end being the satisfaction of the wants of the consumers and it was only in so far as economic activity could subserve to those needs that it would prove useful and beneficial.

Mr. Mehta was inaugurating the three-day Manufacturers and Traders Conference of Maharashtra. The conference will discuss problems of industry and trade in Maharashtra and also devote attention to the food problem in the country.

Mr. Mehta emphasised the need for the integration of any regional plan into a common national plan. While admitting that no one industry could alone create an economic climate that would assure sustained prosperity throughout the economy of a particular region, he dismissed as impracticable the idea that each province or region should establish all important industries or even a couple of heavy industries. The limiting factors were the natural, economic, and technical resources of the province or region as well as the ultimate cost to the community of decentralisation of industries.

PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Mr. Mehta wanted a localisation of specialised industries, and a wide distribution of common servicing and processing industries catering for a variety of other industries. Maharashtra bid fair for the development of several processing industries, such as glass, chemicals, and textiles, light engineering and electric goods, chemicals and textiles.

Mr. Mehta advocated the development of both agricultural and industrial resources so as to secure a balanced economy. Production of one sector of the economy he said, must be integrated with other sectors, for the prosperity of one segment was essential to the prosperity of the other. Agricultural improvement and reconstruction, development of power and transport and other services, organisation of credit institutions like banking and insurance proceed apace with the establishment of factories and plants. He also emphasised the interdependence of several parts of the country and said the necessity of a common economic policy relating to matters affecting the whole of India could not be over emphasised.

He pointed to the example of the way in which the food problem was being tackled and hoped that the same spirit would prevail in the execution of a common economic policy for the country as a whole.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Stating that regional development implied a better and fuller utilisation of the natural and human resources of an area so as to provide maximum possible employment for its capital and men, Mr. Mehta said that to plan for a more even distribution of sources of production as between different regions with a view to securing a balanced development of the country as a whole was not "provincialism" as commonly understood. The proposal to establish new steel plants, for example, in provinces where there was no steel manufacture was evidence of the Central Government's acceptance of the policy of dispersal of industries all over the country.

"ARTIFICIAL" SHORTAGE

Diwan Bahadur B. P. Jagtap in his presidential address to the conference said that the present shortage of Food was "artificial" and ascribed it to the imposition of controls and rationing.

He said that the shortage was being acutely felt from 1944-45 when controls and rationing came into force. The only way to meet present difficulties was to follow the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi in asking for the removal of controls.

He said that the big hurdle in increasing food production in the country was the lack of guarantee to cultivators that their produce would bring in a price which was commensurate with the labour involved and the living index. If government could assure them on this point for the next five years, the food situation would improve considerably in the next two years.

Diwan Bahadur Jagtap said it was proper that Government should come to the aid of industry for its progress. But at the same time, industrialists must share the benefits accturing to them from Government aid with labour and community. Unless they took heed of this, all efforts both by Government and others to stem the progress of Communism in the country were bound to fail.

Aligarh Muslim University Court

The following persons have been elected Members of the Aligarh Muslim University Court from the All-India Muslim Educational Conference Constituency.

1. Khawaja Ghulamus Syeddain Sahib, Educational Adviser, Government of Bombay, Bombay; 2. Maulana Hifzurrahman Sahib Secharvi, General Secretary, Jami-at-ul-Ulama Hind, Delhi; 3. Dr. Abdul Sattar Sahib Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Allahabad; 4. Khawaja Abdul Majeed Sahib, Rais, Aligarh; 5. Syed Altaf Ali Sahib Brelvi, B.A., (Aligarh), Honorary Secretary, U.P. Provincial Muslim Educational Conference and Editor "Musannif" Aligarh; and 6. Maulana Mahfuzurrahman Sahib Nami, Parliamentary Secretary of Education. Government U.P. Lucknow.

R. I. N. Requires More Training In Warfare

CAPT. PAKENHAM'S IMPRESSION OF OFF TRINCOMALLE EXERCISES

MADRAS, April 9, (A.P.I.): Capt. T. A. C. Pakenham, Officer Commanding H.M.S. "Birmingham", told pressmen today on board the ship that the part R.I.N. ships played in the recent combined naval exercises off Trincomalle was "quite alright".

Royal Indian Navy, he said, however, required further training. "Much training and experience are required for an efficient naval service and it can only be got from active wartime service. You cannot build up an efficient naval service in a day or in a year", he added:

"Birmingham's" visit to Madras, he said, was not only a "Goodwill Mission" but also a holiday visit after a busy time off Trincomalle. Before returning to Trincomalle Birmingham would call at Vizagapattam, Calcutta and Port Blair.

Such naval exercises, he said, would enable the Indian navy to gain more experience in naval warfare. "We will also give them all assistance we can. R.I.N. and R.N. are a close set up and there has been little changes in the general programme", he added:

At present there were two Indian R.I.N. officers under training on board the ship and he hoped to train some more engineers shortly.

Captain Pakenham, who has 35 years of naval service to his credit, said that there was always a feeling of fellowship between all the navies, which was above all politics. The job of the navy, he said, "is to keep the nations at peace".

During peacetime, he said, the navy went round the world to render assistance where it was required and to spread goodwill among the nations.

Captain Pakenham felt that the advent of atom bombs would make the least difference in naval warfare. "I feel that life in water would be much safer than on land in this atomic age".

DEVELOP INDIA'S COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Rajaji Inaugurates Central Emporium In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 9. (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, inaugurated the Central Cottage Industries Emporium established by the Ministry of Industry and Supply here to-day

The Governor-General said that people should not criticise the working of cottage industries and lose patience over its slow results by making comparison with the quick results of large scale industries. Small-scale industries had a great part to play in building up the country's economy, he added. He appealed to the people to co-operate with the Government in the development of India's cottage industry.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies presided over the function. He said that the Central Government policy was to make a systematic development of cottage industries and small-scale industries in the general development of the country.

Dr. Mukerjee urged upon the provincial governments to set up similar emporiums of cottage industries in their respective provinces and link up their activities with the Central emporium.

He also announced that India would take all possible help from Japan in the development of small scale industries in the country.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS CONCLUDES

Present Policy Towards R. S. S. & Communist Movements To Continue

NEW DELHI, April 9. (A.P.I.): The Conference of premiers of Provinces and States, which concluded its two-day session here to-day, was called by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, for an exchange of ideas on administrative matters.

The conference, it is understood, reviewed the internal security situation in the background of previous events. The problems connected with the Communist and R.S.S. movements figured prominently during the discussions. It was, however, emphasised that the present watchful policy by the Provincial and State administrations should continue.

Another point, which was reported to have been discussed and caused some concern was the noticeable foreign influence behind the Communist movement, but it was stated that Government's policy had kept this influence in check.

So far as the R.S.S. was concered, no change in the present policy of the Government was indicated. It was felt that it rested with the leaders of the movement to help to bring about a change.

The premiers were entertained at a luncheon by Sardar Patel at Government House. The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari entertained them to dinner to-night. The premiers will leave for their respective provinces to-morrow or the day after.

E. PUNJAB MINISTRY

Sachar On His Talks With Pattabhi

NEW DELHI, April 9, (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhim Sain Sachar, newly-elected leader of the East Punjab Congress Assembly party saw Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya, here today when he is understood to have discussed with the Congress President the question of formation of a new Congress Ministry in the East Punjab.

In an interview, after his meeting with the Congress President Mr. Sachar said that Dr. Pattabhi gave his blessings to Mr. Sachar's efforts to form a ministry.

PERSONEL WILL BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW

The personel of the new ministry of East Punjab will be announced in Simla on Monday Mr. Sachar, told the Associated Press today. Mr. Sachar will leave for Simla tomorrow night.

Mr. Sachar had another 90 minute-interview with the Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, this afternoon.

EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Prime Minister's Appeal To Opposition For Co-operation

PATIALA, April 8 (API): Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, Prime Minister of the Patiala and East Punjab States' Union in a statement today appealed to the section of Congressmen opposing the interim government of the Union to extend to it their co-operation and support. He said this was necessary for the "speedy implementation of the constructive programme so that the budding Union may be transformed into a happy and prosperous unit."

He said that the members of the Interim Ministry were working as a team and enjoyed the confidence of the largest number of people in the Union.

He added: 'Though primarily composed of a majority of Congressmen the Ministry had two representatives of the Lok Sewak Sabha which has now merged itself into the Congress, it has become a Congress Ministry in the truc sense of the word".

PILGRIMAGE TO PANJA SAHIB GURUDWARA

Baisakhi Day Celebration

AMRITSAR, April 9 (API). Special planes are being chartered by the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee to transport 50 Sikh pilgrims to Panja Sahib Gurudwara near Rawalpindi in Pakistan to participate in the Baisakhi Day celebrations to be held on April 13. The West Punjab Government have permitted their visit to the shrine.

The air travel, it is stated, has been necessitated by the inability of the West Punjab authorities to provide an escort.

Sardar Basant Singh Moga, acting President of the Shriromani Prabhandhak Committee, will lead the pilgrims, who will leave Amritsar for Panja Sahib on April 11.

ISSUE OF PERMITS FOR POSSESSION OF LIQUOR

Madras Government Raises Fee From Rs. 20 To Rs. 50

MADRAS, April 9 (API): The Madras Government have raised the free for the issue of permits to individuals for the possession of liquor from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

About 1,000 permits are issued by the Government annually and the license free has been increased to reduce this number.

According to rules, permits are issued to Europeans, irrespective of the fact whether they are government servants or not, while no permits are given to Indian and Anglo-Indian officials. Under exceptional circumstances, however, permits are granted to non-official Indians and Anglo-Indians who are above 55 years.

Train Derailment On O & T Railway

GORAKHPUR, April 9 (API): The engine of an Express train running between Bareilly and Lucknow on the O. and T. Railway metre gauge section derailed and capsized at facing point at Kukra station early this morning.

Three passenger bogies and a brake van also got off the rails.

There were no casualties but the driver received slight injuries.

INDIAN ELECTED TO LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

LONDON, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Shaikh Ghaisud Dean a St. Pancras Borough Councillor, was to-day elected to the London County Council as Labour member for North St. Pancras.

Born in Hoshiarpur East Punjab, he took his medical degree at King Edwards Medical College Lahore

He had been practising as a physician and surgeon in London for the past 21 years, served for a time with the British Royal Army Medical Corps in the last war and was commended by the St. Pancras Borough Council for his work in the London Blitz.

DHUBRI, April 9 (UPI): An attempt of flight to Pakistan with a big M. G. truck carrying 92 callons of petrol and 4 new batteries was foiled by the Cooch Behar police, who arrested the driver of the truck at Dinhata, 6 miles off the border of Pakistan.

FURTHER DEBATE ON HINDU CODE BILL POSTPONED

Dominion Parliament Adjourned 'Sine Die'

NINE MORE BILLS PASSED

NEW DELHI, April 9 (A.P.I.): The Indian Parliament today adjourned "sine die" after passing nine bills within two hours.

In accordance with Government's assurance, further consideration of the Hindu Code Bill was postponed.

The nine bills passed were.

The Cinematopragh (Amendment) Bill, the Rubber (production and marketing amendment) Bill, the Coffee Market Expansion (amendment) Bill, the Repealing and Amending Bill, the Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Bill, the Chartered Accountants Bill, the Indian Succession (amendment) Bill, the Indian Passport (amendment) Bill and the Registration of Foreigners (amendment) Bill.

BAN AN UNSUITABLE FILMS

Parliament this morning passed five more bills, including the Cinematograph (amendment) Bill intended to restrict the exhibition of films not considered suitable for children and adolescents.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, speaking on the Cinematograph (amendment) Bill expressed the opinion that it could have waited for some more time until a more comprehensive legislation in this regard was taken up.

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. R. R. Kiwakar, reiterated that the Bill had the support of the Standing Advisory Committee for Information and Broadcasting, the provincial governments and the infi and the provincial governments and the film industry.

The Bill was passed with a few amendments which were accepted yesterday.

INDIAN RUBBER BOARD

The Rubber (production and marketing) Amendment Bill, next passed by the House, provided for giving representation to labour on the Indian Rubber Board. At present the Board did not include any labour representative. Now the Central Government would nominate three labour representatives on the Board after consultation with the Labour Ministry of the government of India and the Provincial Governments.

By passing the Coffee Market Expansion (amendment) Bill, the House enabled the Indian Coffee Board to donate Rs. 95,000 to be paid out of the Coffee Pool Funds. to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund. The provisions of the Coffee Market Expansion Act of 1942, as they stood at present, did not permit the Board to make such a donation from the pool funds.

The Repealing and Amending Bill removed from the statute book certain Acts and Ordinances which had either ceased to have effect or ceased to be in force, and to correct small errors detected in certain Acts mentioned in the second schedule to the Bill.

By the Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Bill, it was provided that section 82 of the Code of Civil procedure of 1908 applied to decrees in suits and extended its provisions to awards and orders made by a court or any other authority and capable of being executed as if they were decrees.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS

The House adjourned "Sine Die" after passing the Chartered Accountants Bill. The Indian Succession Bill and two Bills amending the Indian Passport Act and the Registration of Foreigners Act.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, told the House that the Select Committee had added a new sub-clause to the Chartered Accountants Bill extending the qualification for registration to certain categories of persons practising accountancy. As regards the procedure in enquiries relating to misconduct of chartered accountants the Select Committee had provided that the report, after a preliminary enquiry, should be forwarded to a high court. The final decision in cases of this kind would thus rest the high courts.

The Indian Succession (amendment) Bill provides for the recognition by courts in India of succession certificates granted by district judges in Hyderabad.

The Bills amending the Indian Passport Act and the Registration of Foreigners Act makes these laws applicable to the States as well.

Adjourning the House "Sine Die" the Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, thanked the members for this co-operation during the session.

MERGER OF RAMPUR WITH U. P.

Early Announcement Expected

RAMPUR, April 9. (A.P.I.): An early announcement on the question of the merger of Rampur State with the United Provinces is expected here, according to usually reliable sources.

Details of the merger are being worked out and a formal announcement of the merger of the three States—Rampur, Benares and Tehri—will be made simultaneously, it is learnt.

In this connection significance is attached to the Nawab of Rampur's visit to New Delhi recently and the one-day visit to Rampur of Mr. R. T. Shivadasani, Commissioner of the Bareilly Division, yesterday.

It is further learnt that Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the State Ministry, Government of India, is visiting Rampur on April 10 when details of the merger are expected to be finished.

New U. S. Ambassador To Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, April 9 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Louis G. Dreyfus, Foreign service officer has been nominated United States Ambassador to Afghanistan.

He will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation last month of Mr Ely C. Palmer

French Cyclist In Teheran

TEHERAN April 9 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Lionel Brance, a Frenchman who is trying to bicycle about 6,500 miles from Paris to Saigon Indo-China has arrived here, about halfway.

FUTURE OF BHARATPUR AND DHOLPUR

Enquiry Committee Issues Questionnaire

NEW DELHI, April 9 (API): The committee appointed by the Government of India to ascertain public opinion in the States of Bharatpur and Dholpur on the question whether they should be merged with the United Provinces or with the Rajasthan Union has issued a questionnaire to the people of these States.

Individuals and organisations in the two States are asked in the questionnaire to give their choice between the two alternates. They are also asked to state the reasons for their preference—whether they are linguistic and cultural, economic and commercial or political and administrative

After answers to the questionnaire, which are to be sent to the Administrator of the Matsya Union before the 20th of this month, are received, the committee will collect oral evidence of organisations and prominent persons.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, is Chairman of the Committee dealing with the question, of which Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Mr. Prabhudayal Himmatsinkha, members of the Constituent Assembly are members.

R. S. S. Prisoner Released

AMBALA, April 9 (API): Mr. Goreylal Singh, an R.S.S. prisoner who had been on hunger-strike was released from Ferozepore jail today

According to a communication received from the secretary, Vidyarthi Parishad Ambala. Mr. Singh has not yet broken his fast.

BHOPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

New Sources Of Income: Rs. 14 Lakhs Surplus Revealed

BHOPAL, April 9, (A.P.I.): The introduction of a new head of income namely income from Kisan consumer stores and the return of the sarfekhas or crown lands, to the State with effect from April 1, 1949, are the principal features of the Bhopal State budget estimates for 1949-50 published in a firman today.

The publication of the budget estimates in a firman was necessitated by the fact that the Bhopal State Legislature was dissolved some months ago.

The estimates, published on the eve of the coming political changeover in the State, reveal a surplus of Rs. 14,00,000 lakhs for the coming fiscal year, the income being Rs. 1,36,36,000 and expenditure Rs. 1,22,36,000.

The Kisan consummers stores, which are being opened as a Government organisation to arrange for equitable distribution of controlled commodities to consumers at fair and fixed prices, are expected to yield a profit or at least rupees five lakhs. The organisation will take over all existing stocks or cloth, salt, sugar, kerosene oil, cement, iron and steel etc., and distribute them through its approved dealers in the villages, kasbas (townships) and cities.

The return of crown lands to the State is expected to increase the land revenue from Rs. 37.00,000 lakhs to Rs. 41,28,000.

The introduction of an excise duty on cloth at the rate of three pies per yard and a fifty per cent increase in entertainment tax are the only fresh major taxation proposals.

Referring to the social services and pubic utility departments, the firman added: "It is gratifying to note that the actual expenditure under this head has been gradually on the increase. The budget proposed for 1949-50 is Rs. 32,74,027".

Recruitment Of Women For U. P. Judicial Civil Service

ALLAHABAD, April 9 (API): Women have been made eligible for recruitment to the Judicial Civil service in the United Provinces, according to a gazette notification published today.

The notification amends the United Provinces Civil Services Judicial Branch Recruitment Rules to make women eligible for recruitment to this service.

INDORE, April 8 (API).—In pursuance of the agreement reached here last month, the managements of textile mills in Indore have paid to their workers one and a half month's basic wages as bonus for the year 1947. The Madhyabharat Government advanced a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 to the millowners enabling them to pay the bonus.

Last month's agreement was reached as a result of intervention by the Labour Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, and Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., during their visit here in connection with the Sarvodaya Samaj Sammelan.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, April 9.

Previous closing	32.37
Today's opening	32.37
Difference	nil
Today's closing	32.41
Difference	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 9.

	Rs.	as.
Silver Vaishak Shud 15	172	0
Gold Vaishak Shud 15	108	0
Silver Bullion	172	2
Silver Mint	173	6
Gold ready	110	8
Sovereign	73	0

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May Rs. 626 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, April 9.

Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.

General Motors 58-5/8.

United States Steel Common 72-5/8.

Preference unquoted.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi Arora. Virgin of 16-17. Send full particulars to Post Box No. 119 Baroda 541

Muslim Double Graduate, (27) well settled invites Matrimonial correspondence from suitable virgins. Religion no bar. Apply Box No. 553, "Bombay Chronicle."

Match for Gujarati Rajput girl 19, C/o Post Box 4014. Bombay 7. 555

SITUATION VACANT

Secure jobs enroll at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, imparts expert training Shorthand. Typewriting. Book-Keeping, Accountancy correspondence, D.Com. Courses. etc. Up-to-date equipment. Charges very reasonable. 560

Wanted Smart salesmen for our well-known woollen and cotton hosiery up to Rs. 200 a month plus Rs. 50 T.A. Particulars free on application. Chiranjiv Hosiery Factory. Choura Bazar, Ludhiana. 529

MEDICAL ADLETS

Women solve your delayed problem with Dr. Khan's Threenot pills. Price Rs. 5/8. B. C. Service 42 C. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone: 21343. 559

Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur City. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases, nervous debility, blood poisoning, insanity, diabetes, hysteria and piles. Literature sent free issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar. Jullundur City, East Punjab. 3139

Write your disease, use our medicine tired after injection. Jayant Pharmacy. Wadhwan City. 351

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Salesmen. 6 yds. Coloured Silk Saree Rs. 10. More than three sarees free delivery Jothi Fabrics. Kottar. Travancore. 536

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Keseri Bagh, Amritsar. 557

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Marriage Problems—For numerous photos, hundreds marriage proposals of educated girls 16-40 years consult Marriage Gazette, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. Yearly Subscription Rs. 10/- 523

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We supply Gum Rosin, all grades, and Genuine Turpentine Oil. Supplies prompt Rates competitive. Forward Supply Contracts of big and permanent consumers also booked. Quality and weight guaranteed. Enquiries solicited. Budhram Uttamchand. Rosin and Turpentine Suppliers, Civil Lines Hoshiarpur. (East Punjab). 527

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE DATE OF OPENING following tenders is hereby extended upto 2nd May. 1949:—

(1) Providing 3.3 K.V.O.H. Lines for Permanent Water Supply at Sindri Rs. 43,858/-.

(2) Providing and erecting L. T O. H. distribution line with underground Service Connection for Housing Estate at Sindri, Rs 1,80,000/-

(3) Providing E.I. in 138 "L" type Quarters for Married Labour at F F Sindri (Stage III) Rs. 45.586/-

KESAR CHAND.
Electrical Engineer,
F. F. Electrical Division. SINDRI.
4015

PAKISTAN COMPLAINS AGAINST INDIA

Provision Of International Trade Treaty Violated?

ANNECY (France), April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan today called on the 21 signatories of the International Tariffs and Trade Treaty to pronounce India guilty of violating one of its principal provisions.

At a secret preliminary meeting here before the opening of talks between 34 nations, Pakistan alleged that India is violating the treaty signed at Geneva in 1947 by imposing excise duties on goods exported from Pakistan, while similar exports to other countries suffer no excise levy.

Pakistan alleges that these duties infringe the most favoured nation provision which forms the cornerstone of the Tariff and Trade Treaty.

The 21 signatories of the Treaty will hold a series of meetings to examine its workings, and to negotiate individually with 11 new nations which wish to accord to the treaty.

To gain entry the eleven new countries will in the next three months negotiate tariff concessions to match those already granted each other by the original 21 signatories.

CHARGE AGAINST U.S.

Czechoslovakia is accusing the United States of violating the Treaty by limiting war potential exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Czschoslovakia is also urging that the benefits of the Treaty be extended to Israel, and the United States wants most favoured nation treatment extended to Japan.

Also on the agenda are the recent import restrictions imposed by South Africa, and the revised Australian system of valuations for duty.

One of the most important matters for consideration is Pakistan's charge against India.

Mr A. J. Desai, Leader of India's Delegation commented after today's preliminary meeting that the difficulties with Pakistan over excise duties were being dealt with at the monthly inter-dominion meetings. He hoped they might be settled there particularly since the excise question was closely linked with other differences between India and Pakistan and should be settled in conjunction with these other matters.

BOYCOTT OF S. AFRICA

Mr. S. A. Hasnie, Leader of the Pakistan Delegation, said he had heard nothing from his Government about Pakistan's complaint being settled at the inter-Dominion meetings.

He intended therefore to maintain his complaint before the tribunal of the other signatories to the tariff and trade agreements. South Africa did not renew today the charge made at the last meeting of the signatories of the agreement that India was violating it by a boycott of South African trade.

The leader of the South African Delegation Dr. A. H. Norval said later he did not wish to discuss the matter.

Mr. Desai said that the Indian boycott was purely political and did not therefore come within the scope of the Tariff and Trade Treaty.

Mr. Desai added that there were several points of great interest to Indit to be discussed in the coming month. Chief of these, he said, was the United States proposal to extend most favoured nation treatment to Japan.

Mr Desai commented "in principle we have no objection to according most favoured nation treatment to Japan but only under strict safeguards

"We must guarantee that Japan does not again exploit native labour, as she did before the war to gain markets and that she will conform to International Labour conventions. In addition there must be stabilisation of the yen." Mr. Desai said that in the negotiations with the eleven new countries acceding to the Tariff and Trade Treaty, India was particularly interested in obtaining mutual tariff reductions from Sweden, Italy, Greece, Denmark and Finland.

India had already received from these countries requests for reductions in Indian tariffs and was shortly replying with requests for reductions by them.

He added that about a dozen items of trade would be covered in the negotiations.

Defence Measures In Norway

OSLO, April 8 (PTI-Reuter):— Norway to-day gave her present naval C-in-C, Vice-Admiral Thore Horve, Supreme Command over an the armed forces in North Norway.

The extreme North of Norway has a common frontier with Russia.

Defence Minister Oens Hauge said "this is not a crisis appointment and nobody need be anxious."

INDO-PAK HARMONY IN E.C.A.F.E.

Prof. Hasan Quite Satisfied With Work Turned Out

CALCUTTA, April 9 (API): Professor M. Hasan, Vice-Chairman of the "Committee of the whole" of ECAFE (United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) which concluded its session this week in Bangkok, expressed his satisfaction today that the Pakistan and India delegations successfully collaborated in their work on the Committee. By working in harmony with each other, they evolved a new approach to the economic problems of the Far East and were able to mould the proceedings of the Committee.

Professor Hasan, who led the Pakistan delegation to the Committee, was passing through Calcutta on his way to Karachi.

Professor Hasan said that the main decision of the Committee was to set up a consultative body, a Committee on trade and industry which would supervise the implementation of the decisions of ECAFE The Committee would meet twice year A Committee, on tourists was also set up

The "Committee of the Whole" (formed by the whole ECAFE turning itself into a Committee) also decided to encourage the iron and steel industry and instructions were given to the secretariat to develop their investigations into the economic problems of this region.

Professor Hasan said that the session had been on the whole quite successful

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, SATTUR

O. S. 159 of '47

PARTHACHANDRAN ... Plaintiff.
AGARWAL GLASS WORKS,
428. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

A suit for recovery of Rs. 499-0-0 is laid by the Plaintiff as against the Defendant and the suit is posted to 12-4-49 at 10 a.m. If the Defendant does not appear on the said date, the suit will be decided 'ex-parte'.

N R. SUBBIAH IYER
Vakil, Sattur

27-3-49.
Sattur.

AYURVEDIC CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS ON AIR

BARODA, April 9 (API): All-India Radio, Baroda will broadcast a radio report on the proceedings of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress on Sunday the 10th instant at 8-30 p.m. This can be heard on 250 metres.

KARACHI April 8 (PTI-Reuter) — An official Pakistan spokesman tonight denied a press report that India and Pakistan would begin joint defence talks after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S ADVERTISING BRANCH

New Plans To Work Out General Publicity

NEW DELHI, April 9 (API): Taking up an aggregate space of 173,961 column inches in Indian newspapers during the official year ended March 31st last, the Government of India has emerged as one of the biggest single advertisers in the country today.

That the Government should shake off its conservatism and jostle with business concerns competing for space in newspaper columns, which is one of the legacies of the last year.

What are the wares that the Government of a country, which is only on the threshold of industrial expansion, can offer to the public? In the case of India, they are the various campaigns launched by Government such as food, national savings defence, anti-inflation, disposal of surplus goods, health, education, resettlement and employment and the drive for developing civic sense among the population.

The Government of India has set up a first-class advertising agency under the style, advertising branch, charged with the responsibility for the production and release of all its display advertisements. It is equipped with its own studio and has a team of expert advertising consultants, art executives and production managers.

This branch is thus in a position to handle its own copy-writing, designing, preparing illustrations, ordering material, scheduling and releasing. It releases to newspapers ready-made advertising matter, but for the present collects the bills through advertising agencies, allowing them the usual commission.

The advertising branch makes extensive use of the usual media such as the press, posters, folders, calendars, blotters, leaflets and cinema slides. The total number of insertions during the past year exceeded 7840. Thirty-nine posters were produced, the total number of copies running into 687,000. One thousand and eigthy cinema slides were prepared and exhibited throughout India. A typical slide taught the public how to address letters correctly, so as to ensure their quick and safe delivery.

Other printed jobs which Government undertook included folders and brochures, calendars, slogan stamps and blotters. The aggregate printing order of all these was the staggering figure of 51,871,000

Publicity proposals for the current financial years are now being finalised. The branch works out the general publicity campaigns for the year and also suggests to the Ministries what campaigns, either no longterms or 'ad hoc' basis, would bring the best results

Since the advertising branch is organised and run on the lines of a regular advertising agency, a proposal was rencently mooted to release advertisements to papers direct and eliminate the advertising agencies for realising the bills. This proposal was even discussed with the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the accredited organ of the printing trade in India, but no final decision has so far been reached.

If the proposal is accepted, the advertising branch hopes to run at little or no cost to Government.

RAJKOT, April 9: Rajkot police Officer Biharilal Oza arrested one Popatlal Shivlal and his motor driver for alleged smuggling of 'ganja' to Rajkot. Rajkot Government have opened further cattle feeding centres at Wadhwan city, Than and Sayla.

Stockist:—
Messrs LAKDAVALA LIMITED
25, Old Hanuman Lane,
BOMBAY, No. 2

PREPARING COMPOST FROM TOWN WASTE

Proposed Bombay Legislation

The Government of Bombay intends taking power to compel Municipalities to prepare compost from town waste. The proposed legislation, which is under preparation, will make it a primary duty of Municipalities to make provision for the proper disposal of night soil and rubbish and to convert, if so required by the Government, these into compost.

The necessity of such a legislation arose out of the lack of interest shown by local bodies in the production of compost so far. Realising the importance of compost as manure for agricultural crops, the Government sanctioned a Town Compost Scheme in August, 1943, for training the sanitary staff of Municipalities in the Bangalore process of compost-making. This process consists in the deposition of alternate layers of night soil and "Katchra" (town sweepings) in trenches in a particular manner. The Municipalities were requested to adopt this process.

All District Rural Development Boards in he Province were instructed to treat compost-making as a matter of high priority and to submit specific proposals regarding the help and facilities required by them. They were also requested to ask the representatives of the Municipalities in their districts to attend the meetings of the Boards whenever the question of urban compost-making was discussed.

Despite these Government efforts, the progress so far made with the scheme, has not been satisfactory. Though 100, out of the 134 Municipalities in the Province, have had their staff trained at the Government training centres during the past six years, only 65 of them have actually started the composting of town refuse. Even these 65 municipalities are not working to their maximum capacity. Thus, though the potential capacity of the production of compost from town-waste was estimated at over 9 lakhs of tons annually, only 2,41,000 tons have so far been prepared.

This clearly shows that sufficient interest in the production of compost is not being taken wy the municipalities, despite the fact that they are repeatedly advised to do so and assured of adequate subsidies for meeting the expenditure incurred on training the staff, starting the work, digging pits, reducing the sale price of compost and transport of the composted manure.

Despite all these facilities offered to the local vodies, crude methods of disposal of sewage and other town refuse continue. To avoid this waste and to make it obligatory on Municipalities to produce more compost manure, the need for which in stepping up agricultural production cannot be too strongly stressed, the Government proposes, on the advice of the Central Manure (Compost) Development Committee, to resort to legislation. The object of legislation will be to make it a primary duty of municipalities to make provision for the disposal of night soil and rubbish and to convert, if so required by the Government, such night soil and rubbish into compost manure. The Government hopes that the municipalities and others concerned will realise the importance of the matter and themselves take suitable steps for the conversion of night soil and "Katchra" (town sweepings) into compost without waiting for the proposed legislation.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN LEADERS

NEW DELHI, April 8.. (A. P. I.): "India has produced leaders which any country in the world may envy", said Lady Archibald Nye, wife of Sir Archibald Nye, High Commissioner for U. K. in India, in a broadcast talk in the External Services of the All-India Radio today.

She said India would continue to prosper and expand and would take its place as one of the really great nations of the world.

LADY NYE'S METAMORPHOSIS.

"Even though I am a British, I small always be a Punjabi by birth, a Madrasi by adoption and a Delhite by gravitation" Lady Nye concluded.

Patiala Union Akali Dal President Arrested

BHATINDA, April 9 API): Jathedar Sampuran Singh, President of the Patiala Union Akali Dal was arrested at Romon, in district Bhatinda under the Public Safety Ordinance yesterday. He was taken to Faridkot for detention.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

Leave Rules Of Govt. Servants Expected To Be Revised Soon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, stated in the Legislative Assembly this morning that "the whole question of revising the leave rules of Government servants, both permanent and temporary, is under consideration and orders are expected to be issued in the near future."

He admitted, answering questions on the subject from Mr. T. S. Jadhav (Sholapur), that Government was aware that there was "some discontent as a result of the distinction made between permanent and temporary Government servants in the matter of earned leave."

Mr. A. J. Doddameti's non-official resolution asking Government to declare all properties belonging to Hindu temples and maths and to transfer their administration to Boards of Panchayats was postponed to the next session of the Assembly, after several members spoke on the motion pointing out the desirability of the administration intervening to stop the further 'mismanagement' of the temple trusts.

It was stated on behalf of the Government that the question of the abolition of all hereditary offices and their replacement by stipendiary wholetime Government servants was under the active consideration of the administration. The exact date with effect from which the change would become operative was not stated.

The Assembly was prorogued at 11-30 a.m.

When the House assembled in the morning Mr. Doddameti moved: "This Assembly recommends to Government to take the following steps with a view to ensure that all kinds of properties belonging to Hindu temples and 'maths' are utilised for the utmost benefit of society—(1) to declare all such property as public property; and (2) to transfer the administration of all Hindu temples and 'maths' to Boards of Panchayats to be appointed locally."

SECULAR STATE

His resolution, Mr. Doddameti said, was in keeping with the concept of India as a secular state as enunciated by th eConstituent Assembly. The assets and proeperties of these 'maths' and religious endowments were being grossly misused and mismanaged and he pointed out that the Tendolkar Committee, commissioned by Government to investigate the question, had asked for the same remedy which he was prescribing. The total land in the hands of the religious trusts amounted to about 50 lakhs of acres and most of them were going waste due to neglect and bad management. If Government took them over they could be utilised for augmenting the "Grow More Food" campaign and used in the public interest. Mr. Doddameti charged that the 'maths' were carrying on a policy of selfish exploitation in the name of the Hindu religion.

Mr. H. I. Kalyani characterised demand for Government control over the 'maths' as just and complained that the affairs in the religious trusts were far from satisfactory.

Opposing the resolution, Mr. Popatlal Shah warned that Government should take note of the fact that the Indian people were religious-minded and deeply sentimental on these matters. Any Government interference in the 'maths' would meet with strong public criticism.

Mr. Babubhai Patel vigorously supported the resolution and said the 'maths' and temples were not the sole monopoly of a small coterie of individuals, nor would it be right to argue that their strength was built up on the donations of pious devotees alone. These institutions were the result of the combined effort of a large number of people. But even the staunchest religious devotee knew, Mr. Patel said, that all was not well with the management of the trusts.

The Speaker announced that the resolution would be taken up at the Autumn session of the Assembly.

He then read out the Government's order proroguing the House.

SAURASHTRA TRADERS PROTEST

RAJKOT, April 9 (API).—Twenty-seven trading associations of Rajkot have protested against income-tax recently introduced in Saurashtra.

A meeting of the associations last night passed a resolution which stated that during the period for which income tax was to be collected, public had to pay various other taxes in the form of monopolies and duties existing in different States of Saurashtra. Under the present backward State of Saurashtra, the resolution added, it was uneconomic and impracticable to levy the new tax.

Further, in view of the possible surplus budget the new taxation was unjustifiable.

The resolution requested Government that any future taxation proposals should first be submitted to a Legislative Assembly.

Agricultural Scientists Conference

NEW DELHI, April 9, (A.P.I.): The conference of agricultural scientists, now meeting here, has discussed how the combined resources of land, water and manpower, aided by scientific knowledge can contribute substantially towards the food self-sufficiency plans of the Government of India.

Among the special subjects that have already been discussed at the conference are the place of land reclamation in the general set up of the new food self-sufficiency plan, the possibilities of transferring some acreage from cash crops to food crops, and cultural experiments for increasing production.

Papers on agricultural problems were read at the conference by several agricultural scientists.

GAUHATI, April 9 (API): Three persons are reported to have died in a village near Jorhat and some others are lying in a serious condition following a meal in which a dish made of mushroom was served.

Export Of Crushed Bone And Bonegrist

NEW DELHI, April 9 (API): Export quotas in respect of crushed bone and bonegrist granted in future against the sale of bonemeal to Government may beutilised for export to any premissible destination.

A press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce says: "Export quotas in respect of crushed bones and bonegrist are at present granted by the Government of India against sale of bonemeal to the Ministry of Agriculture in the proportion of three-fourths for export to hard currency countries and one-fourth to soft currency countries. It has now been decided to dispense with this mode of allocation, and quotas granted in future against the sale of bonemeal to Government may be utilised for export to any permissible destination.

"All current licences for the export of crushed bones and bonegrist which exporters may have secured will also become valid immediately for all permissible destinations"

Move To Make West Bengal Self-Sufficient In Food

CALCUTTA, April 9 (A.P.I.): West Bengal is likely to become self-sufficient in foodgrains, if the Provincial government's present drive succeeds in increasing the average annual production of 32 lakh tons of foodgrains by another 4 lakh tons in the course of the next two years.

To make this additional yield possible, arrangements are now being made for making available to the cultivators better seeds and adequate quantity of manure to the more fertile areas. A number of small irrigation schemes is also proposed to be given effect to in this connection.

In addition, government propose to bring under cultivation nearly 11,000 acres of waste lands, during these two years.

WOOL TOP PRICES

NEW YORK, April 8.

Wool tops closed steady and unchanged to 20 lower. Closing prices included: April 147.5 nom.; May 145 traded; July 141.5 traded; October 138, 13"; December 136.5, 137; March 1950, 135.5 traded; May 133.5, 135.

FORESTRY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

MYSORE, April 8, (API): The International Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference which concluded its twelve-day session here to-day, has recommended the establishment of a Forestry and Forests Products Commission for Asia and the Pacific consisting of accredited representatives of all countries in the region. This body would examine particular problems in the fields of forestry and forest products both of immediate urgency and long-term significance co-ordinate matters of common interest to the region and make recommendations to respective Governments through the Council of the F.A.O.

To organise the work of the Commission the Conference asked the Director General of the F.A.O. to set up a forestry and forest working group.

In a report embodying its resolutions the Conference requested the Director General of the F.A.O. to place its recommendations before the Council of the F.A.O. and the annual conference so as to secure prompt endorsement by all member Governments. The Conference also urged upon each delegation attending the conference to bring the decisions of the Conference to the early notice of its Government.

The Conference emphasised the importance of forestry in raising the standard of living of the people and urged Governments "inter alia" so to manage their forests as to serve rural and urban populations and thus enlist the support of the masses for the implementation of a sound policy for the protection and development of forests.

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, April 8.

Apparent nrmness in the pepper futures market today contrasted with the easier spot market situation. Grinders offered numerous lots at concessions apparently feeling that the extremely low stocks in licensed warehouses will be replenished shortly through increased imports.

Spot pepper was offered at 87 cents per pound but dealers indicated buyers' ideas ranged at least several cents lower. This compares with the previous day's spot price of 89 cents.

Afloat stock offerings ranged between 84 and 85 cents per pound. Local resellers offered supplies arriving on March shipments around 82 cents, April 81, May 80 and June/July at 78 cents ex dock. The previous day's prices were, March 84; April 83; May 82; July 81 cents.

Closing prices on the New York Produce Exchange included:

May 83, July 78, September 75, October 64, December 56, January 52 March 1950 48.

In the spot market, black pepper was quoted at 87 cents asked and white pepper at dol. 1.18 nom.

Other seed prices included: Castorseeds dol. 103 nom.; Cottonseeds dol. 50; Flaxseed dol. 6.00; Linseed 27.6; Groundnut Oil 11-3/4.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, April 9.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 90 Pngarbled 80, Cocoanuts Raw 167/8/172/8, Dry 175/180, Cocoanut Oil 575 Copra Office 382/8, Dilpasand 390, Madrasnottam 440, Pepper Wynaad 1650, Country 1625, Dry Ginger Chernad 750, Ernad 725, Coffee Robusta 150, Timber Pali 55/60, Junglewood 35/37/8, Vellapine 65/75, Benteak 50/55, Teak 90/125, Mango 3/3/4, Teak 22/25, Rosewood 18/22.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, April 8.

The pepper market still continues in a state of standstill with Singapore quoting black pepper at 3/11-1/2 but no offers for white. On the previous day, black was quoted at 3/11 and white 5/2-1/2.

Malabar was inactive, but dealers expressed the opinion that the price on London basis would be about 445 buyers and 450 sellers.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.

SINGAPORE, April 8.

In the Singapore market today, Black Lampong was quoted at SSdol. 214 and White Muntok at SSdol. 283 per picul of 133.3 lbs. The previous day's prices were SSdol. 213 and SSdol. 280 respectively.

WORTH STREET BUYING CAUTIOUS.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Buying on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market remained cautious on Friday. While buyers still held the upperhand some producers showed a stiffening resistance to low bids. In the Worth Street, cotton mills were said to be refusing producer orders for several million yards on key 80 square print fabric at demanded concessions. Converters indicated garment manufacturers and retailers had pressed their search for goods which could be offered to consumers at below cost. But some producers countered that trend by indicating their intentions to curtail operations rather than accumulate goods in warehouses.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, April 8.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-3/8 cents.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday on account of Jain Holiday. The sentiment remains bearish and Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted around Rs 1350.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 9.

There was no forward trading in the local cotton market as prices were above ceiling level

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 9

The local Bullion Market was quiet today with increased selling in Silver. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs 171/12 and improved at Rs. 172/4 on short covering but under renewed selling price declined at Rs 170/12 and steadied at Rs 171. Up-country advices were lower and the offtake is smaller as compared with daily arrivals. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 107/6 with Bull holding the market up

Quotations were as under:

Vaishakh Silver	171	12	0
Ready Silver Bullion	171	12	0
Ready Silver Mint	172	8	0
Vaishak Gold	108	2	0
Ready Gold	110	4	0
Sovereigns	72	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 847 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA. April 8.

KARNAK	
May	62.40—165
November	55.60—167
ASHMOUNI	
June	44.33—127
October	44.37—128

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 9.

120 D. Ready	3	9	0
150 Japan Ready	3	9	6
150 D. Box April	730	0	0
150 D. Box May	740	0	0

Persistent Dribbling Profit-Taking On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

WALL STREET GAINS GROUND WITH INCREASED INTEREST

NEW YORK, April 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Following opening irregularity, the market gradually declined on persistent dribbling profittaking and New Orleans selling probably due to anticipation of opposition to the newly proposed farm programme Large crop ideas, dullness in textiles and delays regarding E.C.A. funds were contributing influences Near May was independently steady. The market was mostly inactive in the afternoon awaiting further moves in connection with the farm programme and other Washington matters Near months recovered earlier losses on moderate trade support and newcrops rallied a trifle on spasmodic covering The market closed steady with sales estimated at 125,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, April 8.

May	32.37+05
May Highest	32.37+05
May Highest	32.37+05
July	31.47—02
October	28.83—09
December	28.56—06
March	28.42—08
Middling Spot	33.69+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, April 8.

May	32.20—02
July	31.40—04
October	28.77—10
December	28.50—07
Middling Spot	32.65—

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The market on balance gave little more ground, more from buying apathy than any material pressure as numerous operators continued to await important new incentives. In quiet dealings, changes eitherway rarely reached one point with declines including assorted steels utilities, textiles, electric manufacturings, motors, aircrafts, oils and farm-implements. The averages were Industrials 175.81 and Rails 48.48.

Selected bidding in the afternoon aided various sections notably rails, motors and televisions and in late trading the market showed fairly well divided changes of mostly fractions. The make continued to gain groups as interest spread to more groups and finished steady with gains ranging to one point.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, April 8 (PTI-Reuter. GRAINS: The market eased under commissionhouse liquidation and local selling, influenced by the easier trend in cash maize where the trading basis was reported to be one to two cents lower reflecting continued lack of important Government buying of cash grains. Some buying of May wheat earlier in the session was reported to be for account of mills against export flour sales to the Netherlands East Indies overnight and expectations of additional sales today.

DELHI SPICES MARKET

(Rates are per maund of 85 lbs.)
(By Bansidhar Kuraiamal, Delhi).

DELHI. April 7.—Chillies 85/-, Pepper 220/-. Cloves 85/-, Ajwan 13/-, 26/-, Cardamom 75/-, 80/-, Supari 82/-, 102/-, Gola 65/-, 71/-, Katori 60/-, 66/-, Turmeric 55/-, 58/-, Khus root 30/-, 40/-.

YARDLEY *English Lavender*

and 'the luxury soap of the world'

Cleanly cool, freshly fastidious, this perfume has an individuality with which no other fragrance can be compared

YARDLEY • 33 OLD BOND STREET • LONDON

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 9.

The local produce market was quietly steady with routine trading and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range. Professional bulls are controlling castorseeds market. May option was quoted at Rs. 139/12 but later on there were buyers at Rs. 140. September delivery opened at Rs. 137/1 and declined at Rs. 136/12 under scattered realising. At this level there was moderate buying and September delivery advanced at Rs. 137/5 but reached at Rs. 136/15. Towards this close the market improved at Rs. 137/3.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	8	0
Coromandal	39	1	0
Bold Ready	38	10	0
Bold April-May	38	8	0
Bold June-July	38	15	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	27	8	0
May delivery	140	0	0
September	137	3	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	30	0	0
April-May	29	10	0
June-July	29	6	0
GROUNDNUTS OILS—			
Ready	21	4	0
Ready receipts	21	3	0
April	21	3	0
May	21	6	0
June	21	7	0
Linseed Oil	18	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed oil commercial quality	18	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 9.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	5	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	0	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	97	14	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	97	15	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	6	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	2	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	7	0
3 per cent 1957	101	0	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	12	0
3 per cent 1963-65	99	15	0
3 per cent 1966-68	99	13	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	9	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	114	14	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	97	10	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	8	0
3 per cent. Punjab 1949	99	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C P 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	97	4	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent Bom Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom Muni 1954	115	0	0
3 1/4 per cent Bom Muni 1977	100	14	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 8.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c	30-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	104-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	103-3/4
National Bank of India	38-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5.094.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 8.

T. T. London on :—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 8.

May 2.16-3-4
July 1.93-1/8
September 1.93
December 1.94.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, April 8.

Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5, 3 questions Rs. 2. (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDAL, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

GODS ENSHRINED IN CAVES

STONES SPEAK OF OUR HERITAGE

By S. K. Chelliah

BEACON LIGHT FOR GENERATIONS

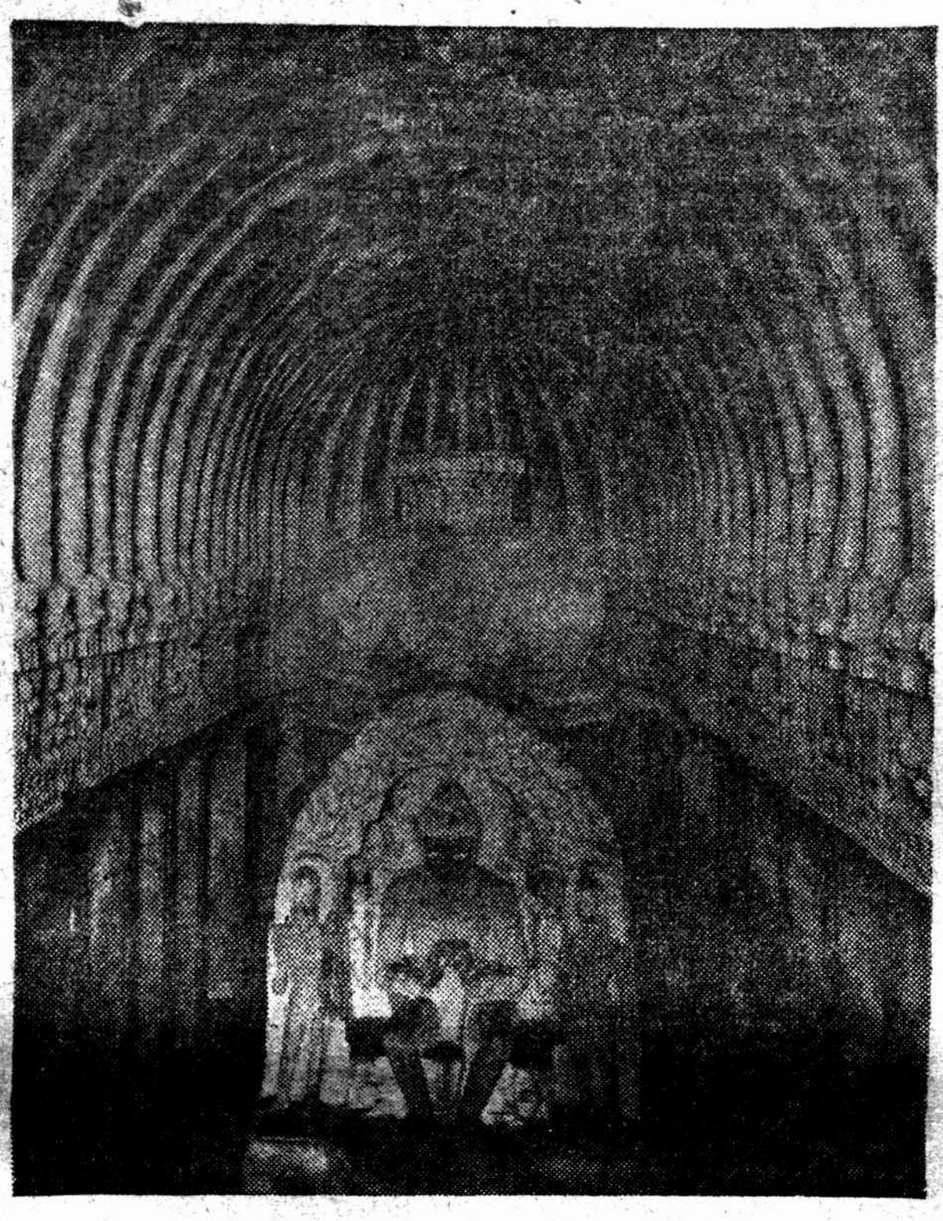
NOWHERE IN THE WORLD CAN THERE BE SEEN A MORE IMPOSING ASSEMBLY OF CAVE TEMPLES THAN IN INDIA. SOME OF THEM ARE THE CREATIONS OF OVER A THOUSAND YEARS AND THE MASTER-BUILDERS OF OLD PLUNGED THEMSELVES WITH ALL THEIR EARNESTNESS INTO THE SUBLIMITY OF SPIRITUAL BEAUTY AND THE PERPETUAL REGIME OF ETERNAL PEACE AND BY SHEER FORCE OF SUPER-HUMAN CREATIVE FACULTY, IMMORTALISED FOR EVER THE ARTS OF SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING. BY REMAINING EVEN FOR A FEW MINUTES IN A CAVE TEMPLE ONE REALLY FEELS A SPIRITUAL EXALTATION, AN UPLIFTMENT OF THE SOUL.

Back To Vedic Days

It is no exaggeration to say that a trip to the cave temples of Ellora and Ajanta in the Nizam's Dominions bridges the gulf of centuries and transports the traveller backwards to the days of yore when Buddhist monks, Brahmin priests and Jain devotees hewed for themselves retreats where they could worship and study unperturbed and undisturbed by the warfare and intrigue that rent the world of action. The Ellora caves forming the largest and the most varied group of rock-temples found in India containing as they do some of the finest specimens of the Buddhist, Brahminic and Jaina work, are excavated on the side of a large hill, crescent-shaped like God Shiva's moon-crest, with its two horns facing the west. They run for over a mile north and south facing the west, and are visible for several miles from the plains below, as the country is entirely open.

Very prominent at, or near the centre of the crescent, is the large sculptured gateway of the Kailasa Temple which is rightly considered as the most remarkable of all the cave temples of India, and according to Vincent Smith, the most marvellous of all the Dravidian temples. The Kailasa Temple is also known as the Rang Mahal on account of its having been at one time, painted in a style befitting its elaborateness of sculpture. This is the most magnificent of all the temples at Ellora and is scooped out from the top of the hill instead of being chiselled into the side like the others. Dedicated to Shiva, Kailasa is an immense monolithic temple separated from the surrounding rocks the walls of roofs of which are lavishly carved inside and outside.

The temple stands in a spacious courtyard about 270 feet long, 150 feet wide and 100 feet high, entirely cut out of the rock. The great hall, huge elephants, majestic pillars and pilasters, balcony porches at the sides and double pavilions before the front porch, the vestibule to the sanctuary and its fine shrines round the principal one and images of gods and goddesses—all these baffle the visitors. The mantap and the temple are connected by a bridge, underneath which are figures of Shiva in his incarnations as Kal Bhairava and Mahayogi with numerous attendants. The southern stair-case contains representations from Ramayana and Mahabharata. In the Hindu group, next in importance to the Kailasa Temple is the Dasavatara temple which also contains startling groups of sculpture. God Shiva as Bhairava with a necklace of skulls and cobra girdle is accompanied by Kali the 'black one' who seeks to catch the blood dropping from her husband's victim. There is an inscription on this cave giving the geneology of the Rashtrakuta dynasty and containing references to a visit paid by King Dantivarma, the second or Dantidurga to Ellora in the 8th century.



Interior View Of Ellora Caves

The Open Court of the "Sutar-ka-Jhowpra," showing the arched roof carved to imitate wooden ribs, with the clossal image of Buddha with his usual attendants on both sides.

Buddihist Groups

Among the Buddhist group of caves, the cave known as Visvakarma (architect of the Gods) is the most important. It is a splendid specimen of the art of carving the living rock into a spacious chamber with a vaulted roof. The open court in front of the chamber is surrounded by a corridor, with numerous figures carved upon the frieze above the pillars. The roof which is supported by a series of octagonal pillars extending the entire length of the temple is arched and carved to imitate wooden ribs. Here there is a colossal seated figure of Buddha, 11 feet high. He has his usual attendants and on the arch above his head is carved the Bodhi trees with the Gandharvas on each side. The best known of the group of Jain caves is the Indra Sabha. It contains among other figures several nude images peculiar to the Digambari sect of Jains. Really Ajanta is the crowning glory of all Buddhist cave architecture. The excavations here date from the 1st century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. Nearly three centuries after the Buddha had discovered the way to 'Nirvana', his monks selected Ajanta for their cloister and for a thousand years they had been engaged in the erection of these lofty well-lit shrines and monasteries. Some of these chambers are designed with such a precision as to produce a cathedral like sound. The Ajanta painters revelled in depicting the female form divine in every conceivably graceful posture. What can be more charming than the woman standing on one leg, when the other is bent at the knee and raised to allow the foot to rest against the wall behind her or again the back view of woman's seated figure (cave No. 1)? Women peeping round pillars or out of their balcony abound—always animated, often inquisitive, ever attractive. Like all the world's greatest master-pieces, the caves of Ellora and Ajanta have a special message for art lovers that transcends all barriers of creed or country.

Aurangabad Carvings

The rock caves of Ellora and Ajanta are well-known by virtue of the fact that they have been freely visited and described by travellers. The Aurangabad caves though not so well-known contain some very fine instances of

(Continued On Page 27)

Soviet Scientist Lets In 'Ghosts'

No Need For Astrologers, When Film Can Televise Your Future

By V. V. Velankar

The author of this article who is interested in photographic re search gives a characterisation of Prof. Raknalev, a scientist endowed with some extraordinary imaginative genius. His imagination runs into channels where a super atom bomb can explode in a pin-drop silence to produce ghosts. He is known for "Ghost Research" too. If professor Raknalev's latest hypothesis of producing photo pictures of the past and future by modifying merely the photographic emulsions comes true we are in for "revolutionising the entire human life," says Mr. Velankar in this article extracted from "Royal Institute of Science Magazine"

Prof. Raknalev is the most celebrated physicist of Russia today. His name was kept away from us for all these days as he was engaged in closely guarded Russian super atom bomb project. An account of his life and activity was recently published by the well-known Russian journal "Bevda".

Born in Khargov on 1st January 1900, he symbolises the progress of the twentieth century with astonishing coincidence. He went to a local school where he did not impress his teachers very much. We was found of ploy and was therefore considered by his teachers to be a vagabond! As he began studying physics, however, his acute intellect and philosophical mode of thought cropped up.

In college, he studied physics, mathematics and chemistry and showed keen interest in the study of astrophysics and atomic physics After graduation at the age of 23 with distinction, he began his studies in greater detail and submitted to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a paper eititled "The New Theory Of Astro-Dynamical Equilibrium which fetched him the fellowship of the Academy. The theme of thi's theory is said to have occurred to him when he saw some boys playing with tops—a fact which at once enables one to compare him with Newton.

World's Greatest Physicist

During 1930-35, "Five Year Plan" of the USSR, he was sent by the state to various German, British and American universities to study nuclear physics. He mastered the subject with such a terrific grasp that soon he became the word's greatest physicist.

His recent work includes a large number of outstanding researches. To quote a few of them we have, first of all, his invention of the Meson Microscope (somewhat similar to the electron microscope) giving a magnification of the order of 10/20. The Meson Microscope gives lucid pictures of all atomic and even sub-atomic phenomena and therefore it has become possible for him to further his researches in atomic physics. He has concluded from his work that quantum mechanical picture of the totality of electron groupings and energy states within an atom does not fit into his observations and therefore he has suggested a 'New Electron Theory' He is at present preparing to shatter Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

Ghost Research!

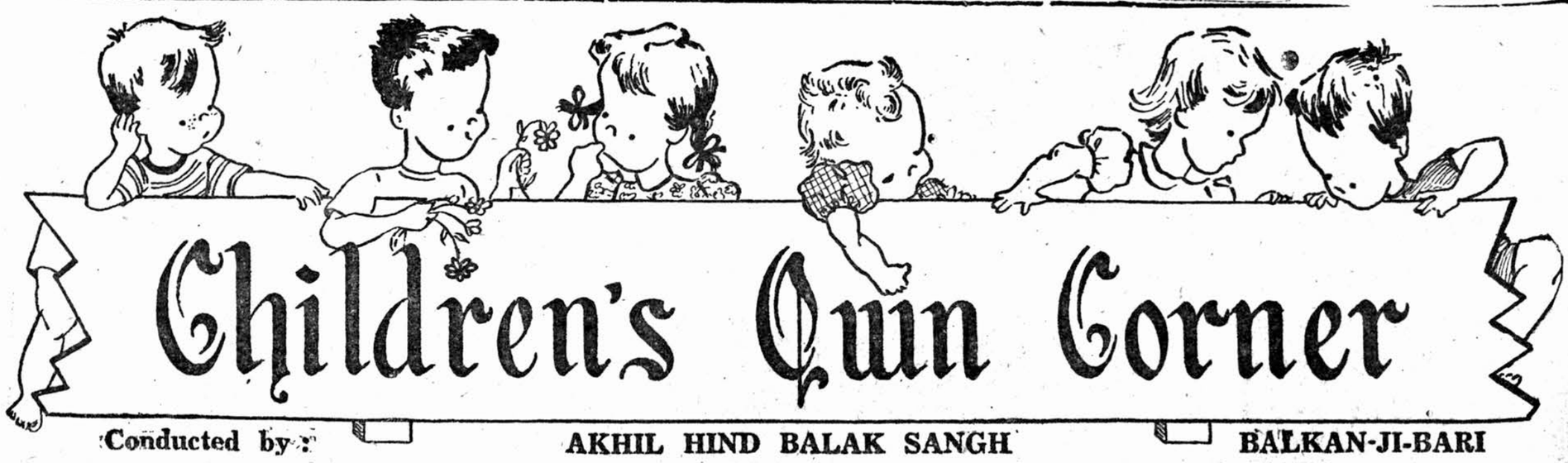
His super atom bomb is feared to be fifteen times more terrific than the one dropped on Hiroshima with an additional feature of silence. One atom bomb would raze to the ground an entire area of twelve square miles or so with perfect pin-drop silence! He has also found that the area devastated by super atom bomb becomes abundant with ghosts! By the way, he has published a paper on "Formation of Ghosts" wherein he has proved the existence of ghosts and has described how ghosts are produced and why they are especially formed in the vicinity of crematory grounds. In a more recent communication. (cf. Trans. Opt. Soc., USSR vol. XXIV, p. 167 (In Russian) he has explained the characteristic transparency of ghosts with the help of what is called "The theory of Titanic Refraction".

He is against the use of atom bomb for human destruction. He wants his deadly weapon to be used by bonafide scientists only to produce ghosts on a large scale in order to promote "ghost-research"! He believes in peace and progress. Once asked about the possibility of a conflict between the East and the West, he remarked, "Why should we quarrel? Soon our East will extend upto a now-distant spiral nebula in which there is a large number of inhabitable planets—enough for each of us to live on each one of them!"

Future Predicting Film!

He has been engaged in photographic research too. He thinks that some modification in photographic emulsions coupled with improved technique of television (Radio-waves should travel along time-axis) might be used to produce pictures of the past and even of the future! This involves an identification of temporal succession with coexistence in time which is justified by Racknaley's hypothesis (similar to the ergodic hyphothesis in statistical theories). If he succeeds in achieving this, it will amount to "Scientific Prediction" which is bound to revolutionize the entire human life. Then, for instance, a young man need not waste his time in sweet dreams about his future—he could have photographs or even a film depicting his future in a more realistic manner!

Prof. Raknalev is still quite young. We therefore rightly expect of him a good amount of work for the betterment of humanity.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by : AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

It has been a burning desire of the Balkan-ji-Bari to do whatever it can for the children of this country in general, and for the poorer class of children in particular. The chief aim that it works with it "to make children as happy as possible." About twenty-three years ago, when this Association was established, there were hardly any recreational activities for children, and schools gave no much importance to the extra curricular activities. The Balkan-ji-Bari by itself may not have achieved much as an organisation—owing to the set-backs received during the political movements, when almost all its chief workers had to be clapped inside the jails and now due to the handicap of closing down all its activities in Sind for obvious reasons,—yet it feels proud in having succeeded in arousing the public consciousness in this direction, inasmuch as they have, begun to think of the amenities for children

Here you will see a library come up, there a play ground, and elsewhere a park, reserved for children. The schools organise debates and lectures, games and sports, outings and excursions, and have begun to give more freedom to children than heretofore. Attention is also being paid to the development of children's art faculties though teaching them drawing and painting, music and dance. Everybody is thinking of the training in handicrafts to be imparted to children. And, above all, it is now being understood that the children also have and care for their self-respect. The corposal punishment at home and in school and the vice of competitions have not yet been able to wiped out—progably because, our generation has had so much of these that we cannot understand how children could be improved without them

Well, the Balkan-ji-Bari feels satisfied and quite rewarded, that its ideas have, in most cases, been taken up or adopted at home and in school, and the public have been aroused to do whatever they can for the children's cause. However so little has been done and so much has to be done yet, that the Balkan-ji-Bari has still to strive hard. Unfortunately for this country, we had all these years to fight for our political freedom, and therefore, the real constructive programme could not be attended to. The result is that we have been left in a big mess, and in our enthusiasm for making up, just go on following this idea and that experiment in most cases haphazardly and no doubt, therefore, the results cannot be seen —But can the results be seen so soon as that?

Work For Children's Cause

At the moment there are large numbers of unfortunate children who through no fault of their own and on account of circumstances quite beyound their control, have been deprived of a normal home life. This means they have also been deprived of that essential love and security that all children must have if they are to be given the chance of real happiness and of developing their personalities to the full so that they may become useful members of society. The problem of these children is a real one—They should have love and someone to whom they can look up, turn to and trust. They also require opportunities for achievement, limelight and encouragement. The lack of these may well produce the delinquent, the rebel and the misfit Let us, then, be clear about our duty to them, and not ignore them. Here is an opportunity, and shall we let it go out of our hands?

Very frankly, there has been a great dearth of workers for the Children's Cause. Is it because we have not realised yet its importance Or is it because we think it is the teachers's job, and none of ours? The rich people, ofcourse, can engage tutors for the different 'department's of their children's 'education'; but what about the poor folks, what about the peoples in the slums, and even the people in the chawls? What about the orphans and the waifs? What about the children whom you see beggining and whom you see hawking petty goods to eke out their livelihood? Shall we give them no chance whatever to 'raise' themselves? Is there no likelihood of great men and women being found amongst thef? Nobody can ever say that? So, surely, it is worthy trying to do something for them.

The work of the Balkan-ji-Bari is not like that of certain other institutions and organisations. It does not consist of merely holding committee meetings and arriving at some decisions. Here the worker must give as much time as possible to practical work and personally attend to every matter, trying to pave his way through all kinds of difficulties. And, I know what friends usually say: It is not quite easy to work among children—A children's Worker has, to bring himself down to the level of a child. he has to understand a child's pleasures and displeasures; and he has not to predominate but sublimate his own olden ideas. The experience has shown that the workers usually get tired of such 'strenuouus, work—they forget its 'happy' side, and then it becomes 'burdensome' Here is a call for the umpteenh time, to all child lovers, to join their hands with the Balkan-ji-Bari, to achieve its objectives. Their reward will be children's love and happiness!

THE WAY TO SUCCEED

"If at first you don't succeed.."
You all know this old rhyme;
And should these words you always heed,
You'll have a trying time!

WISE CRACK

Tell your friends that you will show them something which they have never seen before and can never see again.

If they doubt you, take a nut and crack it show them the kernel, and eat it!

SILENCE

Jimmy was siting next to the visitor a rather prominent figure in local political life, and, wondering how to start the conversation. The small boy at last remarked.

"You seem rather quiet Mr. Desai I have heard Daddie say that you were the big noise in our town."

TESTING A DIAMOND

Here is a simple method of discovering whether a supposed diamond is genuine.

First see that the diamond is quite dry, then place on it a tiny drop of water. Now try to move the drop with the point of a needle.

If the diamond is genuine the drop can be rolled about intact. If the gem is an imitation the water spreads as soon at it is touched with the neeedle-point.

CATCHING

Here is a simple little question that will probably catch many of your friends.

Tell someone that a doctor has a brother who is a dentist, and then ask the question. "What relation is the doctor to the dentist?"

Many people will answer a once, "Why, brother, of course." Whereupon you will explain that the doctor was woman and so was a sister of the dentist.

THE DIFFERENCE

The local theatre had not been prospering of late.

"What we need", said the manager "is a drama that will fill the audience with tears."

"On the contrary", said the leading man. "What we need is a drama that will fill the tiers with audience."

WHY, INDEED

Sammy Simple had fallen on the icy road and as he picked himself up he was heard to mutter:

'I can never understand why, when water freezes, it should always freeze slippery side up."

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh will be the Chief Guest of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari today. Boys and girls from all parts of Bombay and Suburbs will meet at the Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari Centre, between Dadar and Matunga, B. B. & C. I. Rly., where Rani Saheba will inspect their Guard of Honour and see a number of entertainment items which they will present.

Everybody is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. He will be gald to hear from you always, and to know if he can be of any service to yop.—JAI HIND!

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari on a trip to Kalyan Relief Camp.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

There is much more to the bidding than the cold type reveals. First, you have to know your cast of characters. In the order of their appearance in the auction, they are: Charles Lochridge, Oswald Jacoby, George Rapee and Jack Dreyfus.

Lochridge, North, sensed a slam if his partner held two aces. He intended to use a Blackwood four notrump bid to find out, but his partner's five heart bid (which took the bidding past the four notrump level) practically assured the two aces. So Lochridge bid the slam. When Dreyfus saved at six spades, however, Lochridge's double has not just to say, "We can beat it." It also was a warning to his partner that North did not believe seven could be made. Otherwise, Lochridge could have made a forcing pass, and left it to Rapee whether to double or go on to the grand slam.

Rapee was wrong to ignore this warning—at least by bidding seven. He should have suspected a hole somewhere in the hand. He might have bid six notrump, because if North had the spade ace, he would have to have as good as the club king, the diamond king and a good heart suit—while if North did not have the spade ace, but was void of spades, then he must have the club ace and would be able to take the six notrump bid out into seven hearts or seven diamonds. However, there is more to the story. When West passed, North realized that the missing ace must be in Jacoby's hand —else West would have doubled the seven bid. Therefore, North left the contract at diamonds, for with Jacoby on lead, seven hearts must be defeated.

Now consider Jacoby's dilemma. If he doubled, it would call for a heart opening. When he passed, he risked a spade lead. That was precisely what he got and, of course, with the spade opening, South made all the tricks.

MONDAY
JANUARY 31, 1949

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

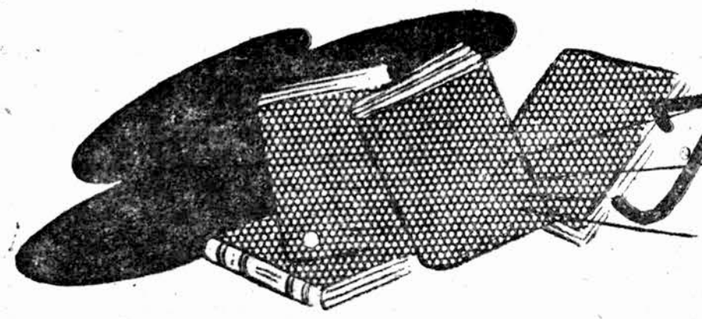
NORTH
♠ A
♡ K Q J 10 6 3
◇ K 6
♣ K Q J 8

WEST	EAST
♠ Q 10 9 5 4 3	♠ K J 8 7 2
♡ 8 7	♡ 6 4
◇ J 10	◇ 9 5
♣ 9 6 2	♣ A 10 7 3

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ A 9 2
◇ A Q 8 7 4 3 2
♣ 5 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♡	1♠	2◇	2♠
3♠	4♠	5♡	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	6♠
Dbl.	Pass	7◇	All Pass



Talking of Books—

SECRET PERSONALITY IN POETRY.

THE 'secret personality' carried within every man has been 'compared to an invisible flame, to a well. But the pressure of ordinary things can make the flame burn dim; the well can become choked....And the final meaning of poetry is to re-kindle the flame, to refresh the well of the spirit', says Ronald Fuller in a B.B.C. Broadcast.

Not long ago, I explored one of those caves deep under the hills of southern England. Hundreds of thousands of years ago men used to live in them: a skull was found there, which was reckoned to be nearly half-a-million years old. In the very heart of these caves there was a lake, and water was dripping on to its surface—a ceaseless tinkling of tiny drops. The lake had been there, with that restless network of ripples moving across it, for millions of years before that skull had been a living brain.

I had a sense of the tremendous weight and pressure of time—time that

Slept, as he sleeps upon the silent face
Of a dark dial, in a sunless place.

And what I felt in that underground cave was, I realised, exactly the feeling several poems had given me. This, for instance:

There is a silence where hath been no sound
There is a silence where no sound may be,
In the cold grave—under the deep, deep, sea,
Or in wide desert where no life is found
Which hath been mute, and still must sleep profound;
No voice is hushed—no life treads silently,
But clouds and cloudy shadows wander free,
That never spoke, over the idle ground:
But in green ruins, in the desolate walls
Of antique palaces, where Man hath been,
Though the dun fox, or wild hyena calls,
And owls that flit continually between,
Shriek to the echo, and the low winds moan,
There the true Silence is, self-conscious and alone.

I would find it difficult to put the feeling into other words than those. For its music is like the music of those falling drops; its rhythm is like the moving surface of that underground lake; and yet there is also a depth behind the words, a sense of the incommunicable, like the weight of time and the solid eternity of rock. And both in the reading of the poem and in those few minutes at the brink of a lake a million times older than the whole length of history, there was a feeling of release.

The glimpse of the unchanging behind the changing, the sense of being the swift and moving pattern on some eternal depth, was at once a kind of awakening, a kind of calm, and a kind of challenge. It was as if some secret part of oneself were freed for a moment from its prison.

Now it seems to me that, if we read poetry rightly, with our whole self, we should feel a response to it very deep beneath the surface. We are moved by great poetry. And what moves us is music and rhythm and pattern, and, as it were invisibly beneath the surface-meaning, the glimpse of eternity. Without this glimpse poetry may be delightful or charming or exciting, but never an experience of the spirit, never a 'magic.'

All the great lines of Shakespeare have this in them; but it is also in lesser things—in lines like these:

The white moon is setting behind the white wave,
And Time is setting with me O!

If one allows lines like these to dwell a long time in the mind, one finds that, in the end, they begin to lose their surface-meaning. They are no longer mainly about the moon rising or setting over the sea: they have become symbols also of time and eternity. 'And Time is setting with me O!' is no longer the cry of a suffering individual: it is not one man's private grief; it has become the utterance of the deep, inarticulate, age-long melancholy of Man.

Symbolism In Poetry

This element, which belongs to all great poetry, we call symbolism. From the surface-meaning of verse, and from the surface-movement of pattern and rhythm and colour we gain a real pleasure and excitement. But there are other meanings beneath the surface. And if we allow the poetry to live with us, we can understand and enjoy it on a different, deeper level—where images have become symbols, and the symbols are keys that allow us, to enter what I have called an experience of the spirit.

This experience is there waiting for us, behind locked doors, at every step we take: not in poetry alone, but in a view from a window, or in a few bars of music—indeed, in anything, which awakens us to it. It was always the real reason why the picture was painted or the poem written, though it may sometimes have been hidden even from the poet himself.

The correspondence between the surface-meaning and the symbolic meaning is clearer and closer in some poems than in others. I have quoted one mysteriously lovely verse from 'The Ancient Mariner' in which a whole world of suggestion dwells in one simple, ordinary word, 'moving,' 'The moving moon went up the sky.' Here is another:

What loud uproar bursts from that door!
The wedding guests are there:
But in the garden-bower, the bride
And bridesmaids singing are;
And hark, the little vesper bell
That biddeth me to prayer!

On one level we can gain a real delight from the music of these lines: the way in which they begin loudly and clamorously, and then grow full and calm, and at last so quiet they are almost on the edge of silence.

But if we allow the lines to live in our memories, and to become part of the furniture of our minds, they begin to gain a new, deeper meaning besides the meaning they had for us at first. When we say them over, we no longer merely see a picture of talk and laughter in an inner room, of girls singing in a garden and church-bells in twilight; we find the lines have become an epitome of the whole poem, its endurance and acceptance and defeat. We find they have given us a comprehension of things which have nothing to do with this world; but it is a comprehension which can only be partly expressed in symbol, and only experienced in a certain state of the spirit.

Now that, I think, is what makes poetry one of the immensely important things in life; not a mere pleasure, not a mere escape from reality—nothing easy and simple and decorative: no, rather something difficult, even dangerous, which demands courage from us as well as humility; not an escape from reality, but a secret pathway into a much more real world than this one.

World Of Fact And World Of Values

For there are two worlds: there is the world of fact and utility and time, about which it is possible to know everything; and there is the world of values, which is outside time, and which we cannot know with our intellects but can only experience in our spirit. Knowledge about the first world can be expressed directly; but knowledge about the second world can be expressed only by symbols.

And, as if corresponding with these two worlds we live in, each one of us is two kinds of man: the everyday man in the everyday world, the man whose face and expression and tones of voice are more familiar to his friends than to himself; and the inward, secret man, whom no-one knows at all, whom we ourselves can only guess at.

That secret personality within us has been compared to an invisible flame, to a deep pool, to a well. But the pressure of ordinary things can make the flame burn dim; the well can become choked "all under the leaves and the leaves of life.' And the final meaning of poetry is to re-kindle the flame, to refresh the well of the spirit. If that well is altogether choked, then we can live on one level only.

The world of fact is constantly changing, growing, dying; so are we. Yet, for each instant of corruption is an instant of creation; and as one flower fades, the petals of another unfold.

This eternal flowing of life from some unknowable reality beyond thought and reason is as inescapable a fact as death. It is happening all about us, and in our own spirits also. But it is outside space and time, and in the world of space and time we can, if we wish, remain blind to it. Or, if we wish, we can let it enter and become part of us—we have only to use in the right way any one of the nine keys to the City.

That is really what I have been trying to say and it has been said very much better by the poets themselves, who have put their meaning into symbols because it could not be expressed in any other way—just as I have nothing to leave you with but the picture of a pool of water, millions of years old, and the endless weaving of ripples on its surface.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF PEACE

World Congress To Meet In Paris On April 20

A great World Congress for the Defence of Peace is to be held in Paris from April 20 to 23, at the invitation of the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace and the Women's International Democratic Federation. This is the biggest single result of the World Cultural Congress for Peace which was held last year at Wroclaw. Thousands of leading citizens of many countries will be taking part in this Congress. Among outstanding individuals in the arts, sience and religion who are sponsoring it are Pablo Picasso, the world-famous painter, Louis Aragon, the poet; Alexander Fadeyev, Soviet writer, and the Dean of Canterbury. British supporters alone include, Elizabeth A. Allen (Secretary National Council for Civil Liberties), Professor J. D. Bernard J. G. Crowther (Chairman, British Cultural Committee for Peace); famous actor Franklin Dyall, writers Monica Felton and Louis Golding, Professor J. B. S. Haldane F.R.S., Professor Hyman Levy, Mary Merrall, Dorothy Needham, D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., Marie Pritt, Thomas Russell, Olaf Stapledon, Dr. Alex Wood and Dr. Nora Wooster.

* * *

J. G. Growther, Chairman of the British Cultural Committee for Peace reports: "The April Congress is being planned on the widest basis, with representatives from all democratic organisations in favour of peace, cultural workers forming one section only of the participants.

Undoubtedly the movement beun at Wroclaw has become established as a permanent factor in world cultural affairs. Its spirit is not exclusive. It welcomes the efforts of all who genuinely desire peace, and does not expect them to agree on every point. While preserving its own conceptions, the Wroclaw movement will co-operate with all, without attempting to dominate."

* * *

LOUIS ARAGON writes in "A letter to my British friends".....

(LOUIS ARAGON, France's greatest poet, reached his maturity as a writer and a man during the Resistance when he directed the work of thousands of French intellectuals who actively opposed the Germans. Aragon himself wrote some of his greatest poems at that time and published them illegally. Today he is director of the Paris evening newspaper 'Ce Soir', and one of the chief sponsors of the World Congress for Peace).

World Congress for peace? What would a refusal mean? That he is against the co-ordination of the efforts of the greatest number of people for the maintenance of peace. It would mean nothing else. This is a moment when the U.S. Fleet is anchored at Salonika when demonstrations on non-stop flying show that no one in the world is safe from the atom bomb, when the Hitler S.S. are being rearmed, when war has come to the Middle East, to Burma, Indo-China, Indonesia Malaya and China. This is a moment when the man who tore the Swastika flag from the Acropolis is about to be executed, while they bestow honours in the United States on the poet Ezra Pound—the William Joyce of Rome, This is a moment when the Atlantic Pact is being signed by my Government.

I have been asked why, as a writer I am taking part in this Congress. As a man and as a writer, I am taking part in order to show that I am not an accomplice of the warmongers, even of those representing my Government. For me it is a question of honour, and not only personal honour. It is a question of national dignity. For I have not forgotten the silence of the German intellectuals when Hitler endangered peace and when he broke it. This time, France must not look on in silence. In the words of some writers in my country, the hour of decision is here for you too. Acknowledge it by taking part in the World Congress for Peace.

HOW CRIPPS GOT HITLER'S TOP SECRET

(Continued from page 8)

Fascists, and others. M.I.5, however, with its own sense of history, was remembering Frederick the Great, and Bismarck, and the Kaiser.

The army of majors in plain clothes has never relaxed over the years, and its policy of vigilance has paid real dividends in the security of the State.

To sum up, the activities of M.I.5 are an unfortunate necessity, a symptom of the troubles of the world.

We never want to see in this country a secret police force of this description used as a tool of politicians. That is what has happened in other countries where secret police are responsible only to the ruling political group. In Britain, M.I.5 is directly responsible to the King.

Recently there have been political cries of "abolish M.I.5". If that were done, what about similar organisations abroad? Are we to suppose that other countries will follow our lead?

The short answer is that we need M.I.5. The alternative is to give full rope to those whose ideas and allegiance may lead them to use the rope to hang democracy itself.

The family was emigrating under the Government scheme, and the night before they left the little girl was saying her prayers. She ended up "....and now goodbye, God—we are going to Australia tomorrow."

"I have two aims—to make a little money first, then make a little money last."

—"Daily Express."

—"News Chronicle."

ONE of the most important resolutions passed recently at the Bombay Provincial Physical Health Conference is certainly the one urging the banning of street vendors of food within hundred yards of school and college premises. However, it is to be hoped that the professional agitators will not dub this recommendation as "one more attempt of the intellectual bourgeois class to sacrifice the poor man" and decide upon a day of protest!

There are then others the incurable pessimists, who will ask what is the good of passing such resolutions when nothing is to come out of them? But we may just remind them that things which had appeared impossible twenty years ago when the first Committee with Mr. Munshi as the Chairman was appointed to go into the problems of physical education, have actually materialised during the past few years only. For instance, the establishment of a training centre at Kandivli for physical instructors and the inclusion of physical culture as an examination subject.

We are now masters of our own destiny so, it should be still more easier to get our plans translated into action if we have the sanctions behind them in the shape of effective public opinion. In this banning of the sweetmeat vendors and "bhelwallas," the pressure should come from the mothers of the children who are tempted to eat the unhealthy stuffs. At the same time the mothers will naturally be anxious to see that somebody else takes place of the "puripakoriwallas," otherwise it on't be possible for the youngsters to have any snacks in between their meals

In a big place like Bombay where the schools are situated away from the homes, it is not at all convenient for the school children to go home for tiffin; nor do our schools provide mid-day meals. Under the circumstances they have either to carry their tiffin themselves when they leave for school early in the day or patronise the vendors who expose their wares to dust and vermin-carrying flies. You just can't prevent them from doing so by telling them that the things they consume so avidly are harmful to health.

After all they see their elders eating similar stuff in the evenings at Chowpatty!

That brings to my mind an interesting incident. We were trying to put a four-year-old to a kindergarten school and since that was his first day we instructed him to wait for the servant who would be fetching him home after the school was over. In the meanwhile someone got into a teasing mood and asked the kid what he would do if he were hungry. "Oh, I would go to a hotel and eat" answered the kiddie in quite a matter of fact manner! Obviously the tot had heard of his office-going uncles's visits to hotels and cafetarias

It is pertinent to note here that the war-time habit of patronising eating houses has come to stay even in the post-war years. Canteens have become a common feature in Government and industrial establishments. There's no reason why on earth the practice should not be extended to our schools where the need is so pressing. Of course considering the present-day conditions of the schools, it may not be desirable to set up canteens in the already over-crowded places. But this difficulty can be overcome by having mobile canteens to cater for a number of schools in a particular area. One would not be guilty of over optimism by expecting the Municipal authorities to take over responsibilities in this matter

But then why don't some of the women's organisations in the city give the lead? Some of them have their own buildings so the difficulties of storage and cooking should not arise. Besides, the venture will provide employment to some needy women amongst whom the refugees may be counted as dependables. At least there's no harm in trying out the idea. One more way of helping the scheme at the initial stage could be like this. We have any number of charity trusts some of which even feed sugar to ants. These sums could be utilised to buy food stuffs for canteens which should serve schools in poorer localities. If successful these very canteens may become a nucleus for a network of more canteens in future.

—*Leela*

"Let Women Be Womanly"

STRENUOUS SPORT IMPAIRS HEALTH AND RUINS SEX APPEAL

COMPETITIVE Athletics are enjoying the greatest popularity, yet women's athletics are little further advanced today than they were 20 years ago. The most valiant efforts of sport-page editors, ignorant trainers, and shrewed promoters of indoor track meets have failed to stimulate greater participation of women in strenous sports, writes S. E. Bilik, in the Magazine Digest."

Baseball, basketball, football, hockey, and track and field are admittedly men's games. The woman lacks the strength, endurance, skill, suppleness, agility, and resistance to injuries which are essential requisites in competitive athletics. No amount of training will ever enable woman to attain more than the most mediocre skill in any of the above sports.

Toughens Body

At the same time, the incidental exhaustive training tends to toughen her body, rob her of her natural grace and ultimately make her not only unattractive but actually ugly and repulsive.

Don't take my word for it. Watch girl athletes in action or study the photos of athletic events for women, featured from time to time in the illustrated sections of newspapers. Athletes in "fighting trim" are all muscle and bone and angles, and hollows and nervous tension. Get a woman in the same physical condition and you begin to wonder whether she has TB or a mean husband. Women must pay too dear a price for the questionable distinction of mimicking men athletes.

For mimicry is all it ever is. To a lover of true athletic form, there is nothing more disgusting than the sight of a wide-hipped, stubby-limbed she-athlete wallowing awkwardly all over the running-track, hair tossing about wildly, stiffly held arms hanging out at the sides like so much excess baggage, slipping, stumbling, falling—a burlesque of sport!

During the many years I have spent in physical education, I have seen very few attractive women voluntarily take up any form of intensive athletic and stuck to it with the degree of perseverance essential to the attainment of more than average skill. Left to her natural inclinations, the average womanly woman will readily enough 'play' at her favourite sport but she will refuse to take it more seriously.

The 'plain" girl, however, sometimes turns to athletics subconsciously, hoping to find there attention and admiration

Ideal Pastime

"Doctor, you are all wrong" you say, 'you ought to have seen the pretty girls competing in the annual county track meet—three Graces skipping merrily down the straight-away, their faces alight with the joy of the sport" True perhaps—but when I speak of intensive athletics I am not referring to the transient athletes, the annual picnic amazons whose very stenuous exertions of the afternoon will leave no permanent ugly imprint.

"You dodged that one, Doc; how about this group of swimmers? Nothing wrong with them."

Well, swimming is not to be classed an objectionable sport for women. In fact, the very reverse is true: it may be considered as an ideal athletic pastime for the ladies. Competitive swimming is a strain on the body but not comparable to that of track and field or basketball.

Again, swimming is as natural a sport for women as it is for men; we were all fish in the Paleozoic age: and finally, swimming tends to beautify the female body

In order to prevent too rapid a loss of heat due to prolonged immersion in cool water, the body progressively deposits a layer of adipose tissue which evenly coats the surface, smoothing out the sharp angles into most becoming curves. This fattening of a swimmer's body rarely reaches the point of excessive adiposity, wherefore most swimmers have attractive bodies.

Golf is a comparatively mild sport. Baseball is a bit more strenuous. Basketball, hockey, and track and field are distinctly sports calling for a great deal of speed, strength, and endurance. Tennis is as strenuous as the individual's skill can make it, more exhausting than a fairly hard game of ping pong.

A woman is built physically different from a man for a purpose, namely childbearing. Arise, ye militants and rage. "So that's where you would like to relegate us to—the pots and cradles!"

Poor Muscle Control

No, gentle ladies, I am merely restating a well-known anatomical fact. The trunk of a normal woman's body is proportionately longer than her hips are much wider and amply padded with superfluous fat; her pelvic bones are set at a shallower angle and are loosely bound and consequently are under poorer control; which explains the peculiar awkwardness of women's efforts.

The lungs and heart are comparatively smaller, definitely handicapping a woman in exercises requiring speed and endurance. Finally the muscles are shorter, lighter, and not built for the very strenuous exertions necessary in athletics. These pronounced physical differences cannot be ignored.

I am going to anticipate the argument that strenuous athletic competition is an essential phase of the health-building programme. It is not. Only thoroughly healthy men can participate in our sports, and before a man can qualify for a team he has to undergo a careful physical examination, which is followed by training time to prepare his body for the extreme wear and tear of competitive athletics. Not all men are fitted for this type of "play": almost no woman is.

Specific Needs

An overwhelming majority of our graduate physical directors have persistently fought the efforts of misguided enthusiasts to popularize men's athletic games among women. A properly qualified director knows that strenuous athletics are harmful to women and will usually plan his physical training programme with an eye to age and sex

However, the director hasn't always the final say in the matter; and thus, please the "alumni", we still have women running half-mile races and girls travelling thousands of miles and playing exhausting schedules in efforts to win "championships."

The world is health-bent, and we are the better for it. By all means let us carry on the propaganda for abundant health and the necessity of regular exercise. But let us pay due attention to the specific needs of age, sex; and type of physique. Let us keep in mind the truth that "physical training suitable for the development of men becomes physical straining injurious to women." If women must play men's games, modify the play so that it will be less strenuous, and do not over-emphasize competition.

In conclusion let me assure you that I am not a woman-hater—far from it. It's just that I like women to be womanly

FISH—OUR STAND-BY

Our Government have decided to exploit the fishing industry to the full so that the country should be less dependent of the food grains which are in short supplies. This means we should take more and more to fish or the 'sea-grown vegetable as the "Saraswats" refer to it in the presence of caste-Brahmins!

There are hundred and one ways in which fish can be cooked and here are a couple of recipes.

SAVOURY HERRING PIE

2 lb. herrings, 2 big tomatoes, 2 mushrums, seasoning, an onion, parsley, 1 oz. each of grated cheese and margarine, few bread crums, flour and a little quantity of milk.

Split and bone the herrings. Put the bones in a stewpan and cover with water adding seasoning to taste. Cook gently for 15 minutes. Place the boned herrings in a fireproof dish with sliced tomatoes and chopped mushrums between the layers and seasoning to taste. Warm 3/4 oz. margarine in a pan and stir in the finely cut onion and flour. Add the milk and fishbone iquor gradually. Cook and stir until smooth and creamy, then pour over the contents of the dish. Dress the top with crums and grated cheese. Bake in a moderate oven until browned on top.

FINNA STEW

1 small smoked haddock, 2 rashers fat bacon, 1 tablespoon flour, 4 cooked potatoes, seasoning, 1 cup milk and water.

After washing the haddock cut into big pieces and put into a fireproof dish and cover with milk and water. Heat slowly until the liquor simmers. Cut the bacon into pieces lengthwise, and fry lightly. Stir in the flour and gradually add the liquor from the fish, stir while cooking until the sauce is thick and smooth. Add the fish and potatoes, heat thoroughly and serve with a sauce.

BOND OF HUMAN LIBERTY

(Continued From Page 5)

best in the history of human achievement.

Uniformity, which is a natural result of state control, is desirable in some things and undesirable in others In Florence, in the days before Mussolini, there was one rule of the road in the town and the opposite rule in the surrounding country. This kind of diversity was inconvenient, but there were many matters in which Fascism suppdessed a desirable kind of diversity. In matters of opinion, it is a good thing if there is a vigorous discussion between different schools of thought.

Uniformity In Diversity

In the mental world there is everything to be said in favour of a struggle for existence, leading, with luck, to a survival of the fittest. But if there is to be mental competition, there must be ways of limiting the means to be employed. The decision should not be by war, or by assassination, or by imprisonment of those holding certain opinions, or by preventing those holding unpopular views from earning a living.

Where private enterprise prevails, or where there are many small states as in renaissance Italy and eighteenth-century Germany, these conditions are to some extent fulfilled by rivalry between different possible patrons. But when, as has tended to happen throughout Europe, states become large and private fortunes small, traditional methods of securing intellectual diversity fail. The only method that remains available is for the state to hold the ring and establish some sort of Queensberry rules by which the contest is to be conducted.

Artists and writers are nowadays almost the only people who may, with luck, exercise a powerful and important initiative as individuals, and not in connection with some group. While I lived in California, there were two men who set to work to inform the world as to the condition of migrant labour in that state. One, who was a novelist, dealt with the theme in a novel; the other, who was a teacher in a state university, dealt with it in a careful piece of academic research. The novelist made a fortune; the teacher was dismissed from his post.

But the initiative of the writer, though as yet it survives, is threatened in various ways. If book-production is in the hands of the state, as it is in Russia, the state can decide what shall be published, and, unless it delegates its power to some completely non-partisan authority, there is a likelihood that no books will appear except such as are pleasing to leading politicians. The same thing applies, of course, to newspapers. In this sphere, uniformity would be a disaster, but would be a very probable result of restricted state socialism.

Need For Research

Men of science, could formerly work in isolation, as writers still can: Cavendish and Faraday and Mendel depended hardly at all upon institutions, and Darwin only in so far as the government enabled him to share the voyage of the Beagle. But this isolation is a thing of the past. Most research requires expensive apparatus; some kinds require the financing of expeditions to difficult regions.

Without facilities provided by a government or a university, few men can achieve much in modern science. The conditions which determine who is to have access to such facilities are therefore of great importance. If only those are eligible who are considered orthodox in current controversies, scientific progress will soon cease, and will give way to a scholastic reign of

(Continued On Page 27)

REVOLUTION IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Machine Indicates Operator's Errors

BY BRIAN CUMMINGS
Assistant Editor Of "Business" (London)

Britain has made remarkable progress in the production and export of office appliances, some of which are described in this article. Nevertheless, they represent only a very small percentage of the range of book-keeping, cash-handling, costing and planning, intercommunication and pay-roll equipment which will be displayed at the British Industries Fair, opening simultaneously in London and Birmingham on May 2.

For the sake of clarity these examples are listed under product headings which typify the exhibits, and it is hoped that this method will be of assistance to those who are interested in this section.

Accounting Machines

Acknowledged to be one of the leaders in this class, the Bell Punch Company, Limited, 39, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, will show sterling farthings, decimal, currency decimal and Indian currency models of their famous Sumlock machines. These machines incorporate a unique device which indicates visually the location of an error on the keyboard, as well as reminding the operator of a mistake by effecting a complete keyboard lock. The range of Plus Rapid adders will include the new "Time" model, which indicates hours and minutes, or hours, minutes and seconds. The whole range is available in six, nine and twelve column widths.

A further exhibit will be the Analyser, a small machine that can be used for addition and five-way dissection of unit quantities, lengths, etc. In addition to calculating machines, other accounting machines will be shown as well as the purely adding machines.

Inter-Office Communication

All those business men who really need two or three secretaries will be interested in a new machine manufactured by Thermionic Products Limited, Morris House, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. The Recordon is a recording machine and transcriber in one. Record saving equipment is dispensed with, and the record itself is nothing but a paper disc coated with a layer of magnetic material. Its playing time is some three minutes, or 450 words. You can stop the recording and play back whenever you like. Corrections are made with an erase device, and each disc can be used thousands of times or stored away as a permanent record. Discs can also be folded, placed in an envelope and posted. The whole equipment weighs a little over 11 pounds. In this section four firms will be showing intercommunication and staff location equipment which will also be of interest to the busy man.

Duplicating Machines

Block and Anderson, 58, Kensington Church Street, London, W. 8, described their new model "90" as "an important development in the history of spirit duplicating: a modern product of a modern age." Indeed, the machine is a beauty. It's more than that, however. The Banda '90' will porduce from six to 500 copies of any typed, written or drawn matter in five colours—in a single operation, and without the use of ink, stencils or gelatine. Its 10 exclusive features include a revolutionary method of damping, unsurpassed quality and evenness of reproduction, greater number of copies from one master copy, controlled and flood-proof fluid feed, elimination of damping margin allowing maximum printing area, and greater simplicity for change of masters. The "90" produces copies with a maximum size of nine inches by 14 inches; the "170" gives copies size 14 inches by 17 inches.

The striking features of the Gestetner "160 Express" electric duplicator, made by Gestetner Limited, Aldwych London, W.C.2, is the inking method, which is controlled by vacuum pump, and is claimed to be an outstanding advance in each of the requirements of a first-class machine: simplicity, economy and speed. These claims were put to a severe test in the autumn of 1948. Fourteen Gestetner "160 Express" machines were installed by the Secretariat of the United Nations, to handle all the stencil duplicating requirements of the General Assembly in Paris. These machines worked night and day for three months, and produced no fewer than 63,000,000 copies. This usage was reckoned to be equivalent to eight years normal commercial wear. In this section several other types of machines will be shown ranging from the small hand duplicator to the large electrically operated equipment.

Filing Equipment

Twinlock Export Limited, 37, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2, will offer the Vetro Mobil suspension filing system, which is claimed to be one of the strongest and most hard wearing in the world. Any standard filing cabinet can be converted to this suspension method, and the strength of each folder and tab is such that the contents can be lifted out by the index tab. Signalling systems can be incorporated in the general filing methods, for the tabs are available in several colours. Tabs can also be moved to different positions, yet once locked on the file will stay in five definite positions.

Milners Safe Company Limited, 58, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, will show a new four-drawer foolscap vertical filing cabinet combining many of the features and refinements of the well-known Mersey and Exe cabinets. These new products are supplied in K. D. form for export.

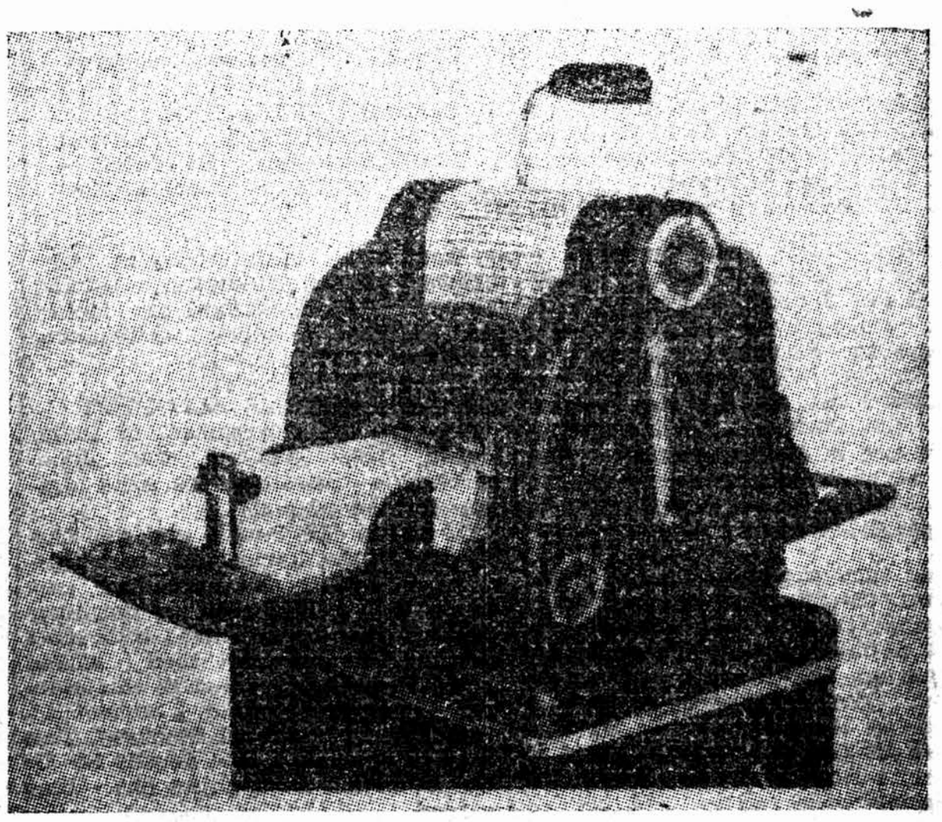
Another new product is the capacity tray for housing machine posting cards, which has been produced by Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company Limited, 40, Oxford Street, London, W.1. This sturdy, light-weight tray is also fitted with new type side arms which can be adjusted in any position for offsetting purposes or for cards of varying widths. This is another product which can be supplied in K. D. form, and be re-assembled with the aid of a screwdriver.

Some 26 exhibitors will be showing other items of filing equipment such as card indexes, filing cabinets as well as letter files including metal parts for use with the letter files.

Furniture

This section is notable for further interesting products made by the two firms, Milners and Chubb. Milners will show a new bevel-edged calculating table, and a double pedestal typewriter desk with disappearing typewriter shelf. The Chubb stand will feature yet another new product—a fire-resisting desk for the use of executives. Pleasing in appearance, this desk has drawers whose varying depths and internal fittings will meet almost all the requirements of the busy executive.

Other firms also will be showing metal office furniture including tables, chairs and safes, as well as fireproof office equipment.



The new Gestetner "160" Express Electric Duplicator has the unusual combination of simplicity, cleanliness & speed of operation. The Express Inking feature ensures that not a drop of ink is wasted, and the ink is applied mechanically while the machine is in motion, and its application is controlled to ensure perfect copies. This machine will be on view in the office machinery and equipment section of the 1949 British Industries Fair.

Letter-Opening Equipment

One of the outstanding exhibts will be Block and Anderson's Bandamail "500", which opens 500 letters a minute without fear of damage to the contents. The "500" is based on 25 years experience of this type of equipment, and has been improved both mechanically and in the exterior design. Buyers will also find here addressing machines, autographic registers as well as letter franking machines. There are about seven firms displaying these items.

PUNCHED CARD EQUIPMENT

The gap between their small and large machines has been filled by Powers-Samas Accounting Machines Limited, Powers-Samas House, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1, with the new Powers-Three punched card tabulator. This post-war product has been designed expressly to meet the needs of those who require an inexpensive general purpose machine fitted with direct subtraction facilities and capable of printing names and addresses, and alphabetical as well as numerical designating information. It has a printing capacity of 35 sectors consisting of one Numeralpha unit of 25 sectors and one numerical adding unit of ten sectors with a maximum capacity of 999,999 .. 19 .. 11-3/4. The rate of production is 80 cards a minute, the machine being used in conjunction with the standard 36-column equipment.

Typewriters

Last year the Imperial Typewriter Company Limited, East Park Road, Leicester, England, produced the new "Model 60". This year they will repeat the achievement by exhibiting another new machine, the "Portable 3", whose features include: 92 character keyboard; "Quickset". margins; full typing visibility; adjustable touch; inbuilt "Keyset" tabulator; lightweight shift; 'Easyflow' carriage. Altogether the machine is claimed to be the most complete portable ever built.

Overseas buyers will also be able to see the machines exhibited by three other manufacturers of typewriters: the Bar-Lock Typewriter Company, Bar-Lock Works, Nottingham, England; British Typewriters Limited, Queen Street West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England, maker of the 'Empire" portable; and the Oliver Typewriter Manufacturing Company Limited, 80, Gloucester Road, Croydon, Surrey, England. The latter firm makes the standard office machines as well as portables.

The new Powers—Three Tabulator using 36 column punched cards, embodies the latest approved technique in office machine design, providing direct subtraction and alphabetical printing at little more than half the cost of previous models. This machine will be on view in the Office Machinery and Equipment Section of the 1949 British Industries Fair.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

ANOTHER STADIUM IN BOMBAY?—DE MELLO'S PLAN—JUHU AERODROME ALLOTTED—ANY NEED FOR IT?—BRABOURNE STADIUM IDLE—ALTERNATIVES — FINANCIAL PROBLEM—OLD HISTORY — POOR POPULAR SUPPORT—GOVERNMENT'S DUTY — MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE—STADIUMS EVERYWHERE.

"Another Stadium in Bombay?", a friend of mine asked me the other day. Before I could answer, he fired again: "What are you going to do with it? Isn't the Brabourne Stadium enough for us? Well, I could only tell him that I had heard about the rumour. But whether it would materialise or not is another matter. And if at all, how long it will take to adopt concrete shape is well left to our speculative genius!

Some time ago Sorab Bhool, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association prepared a blue-print for a composite stadium on the Lloyd Recreation ground. The Government of Bombay considered it unnecessary. So they refused to give the ground for it. Therefore Bhool's scheme died in the blue-print!

DE MELLO'S PLAN

Undaunted by this set-back, A. S. De Mello, President of the BPOA, had a grandiose plan prepared for another stadium. This time the ground was shifted from Lloyd Reclamation to Azad Maidan. A clever diplomat that Tony is, he took the precaution of naming the embryonic stadium in advance—and that too after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel!

It is rather amusing to see this one-time British sycophant, who was taking his orders from Lord Willingdon, the arch-Imperialist, now plumping for National leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Sardar. I may mention here, by the way, that De Mello also has planned to build a stadium at Delhi in the name of the present Prime Minister of India.

I do not mean to suggest that the Pandit and the Sardar are not worthy of such memorials. But what teases me to the quick is that the person who wanted the Ranji Trophy to be replaced by the Willingdon trophy, should now come forward to idolise our National leaders. O tempora, O Mores!

JUHU AERODROME ALLOTTED

However, the Government of India, I hear, have allotted the Juhu Aerodrome—instead of the Azad Maidan—for the purpose.

Of course the Pandit and the Sardar are against having their names associated with the proposed stadiums—not because they are unwilling to have their names linked with sport but they do not want their official positions to be exploited in this manner. They would prefer, I understand, to call them "National Stadium". This may be a bit of a cold douche for De Mello but his main object has been gained.

ANY NEED FOR IT?

Now the question arises whether there is any need for another stadium in this city or the suburbs. I do not think there is. As it is, the Brabourne Stadium, the only one of its gigantic size in India is very little used. It has cost the Cricket Club of India over twenty lakhs of rupees to construct. It is an exceedingly hard job for them to maintain this "white elephant."

What will they do when complete prohibition rules from next year? That is a constant source of anxiety and worry to the rulers of the C.C.I. Probably gambling will increase tenfold to make up the loss of revenue from the sale of intoxicating drinks. However, that is not for me to bother about. It is for the Government to check or scotch the evil before it assumes dangerous proportions.

BRABOURNE STADIUM IDLE

What I am concerned with is full use of the Stadium throughout the year. Some members may ask me "What have you got to do with a private club?" They may even warn me not to poke my nose into their affairs. But may I remind them that they got the land from the Government at a much lower price because it would be used for public benefit. No Government can afford to throw away lakhs of rupees just for the benefit of a few hundreds of members.

I do not yet know what happened to the Government proposal to accommodate athletics and cycling at the stadium. On their acceptance depended the lease of the Cooperage to the W.I.F.A. and the B.P.H.A. The CCI must decide this question without further delay. The Football and Hockey Associations must be saved from further waste of money in putting up temporary stands from next season.

ALTERNATIVES

I am quite conscious of the difficulties of the CCI in accommodating the three scores and more of schools, colleges and clubs in their stadium. The Cricket and the athletic seasons clash. That means the curtailment of the season by one or the other. I doubt if the CCI will agree to do this. Then where are the athletes to go? May be that is not the concern of the Cricket Club.

In that case, the position of the athletes will be pretty awkward. If hockey and football monopolise the Cooperage, the only alternative left for the athletes and the cyclists will be the use of the Reclamation of the Oval ground without any enclosure or stands for the spectators. If on the other hand athletes are allowed to use the Cooperage as before them hockey will have to be given another ground.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM

You may well ask, "Why not the B.P.O.A. go to Juhu? Now that the Central Government has allotted the Aerodrome for their Stadium, they should not ask for another ground for their games." This is a reasonable argument in support of the question.

That brings me to the big financial problem concerning the construction of a stadium at Juhu. DeMello wanted to exploit Sardar's tremendous popularity to gain his end. If that is denied how is he going, to raise the necessary funds? If the Brabourne Stadium cost twenty lakhs of rupees fifteen years ago, a similar one will cost eighty lakhs of rupees today. Even if you build a more modest one it will cost anything between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees. Where is this vast sum of money to come from?

OLD HISTORY

We cannot forget that the CCI was in a terrible financial mess after the Stadium was constructed. Had not the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla and the House of Tatas come to its rescue, the Club would have gone into liquidation long ago. Is there anybody to shoulder this heavy responsibility now? I doubt very much if there is. Then how can the Juhu plan materialise?

Now even for the sake of argument we concede that the necessary funds will be forthcoming, how is it possible to build the Stadium in the near future? Where will you get the requisite quota of building materials? Not from the moon surely! It will be too much to expect an easy supply of these materials within the next ten years—and that at a reasonably low price.

POOR POPULAR SUPPORT

Even granting that the Stadium becomes a 'fait accompli' much earlier than we hope for, how are you going to maintain it? It is a well-known and indisputable fact that athletic meetings do not command a substantial popular support. The income from these meets never ranges over three figures. And that too in the heart of the city.

When they are held in far away Juhu, I cannot be optimistic enough to expect a revenue amounting to a nearby figure. Only heaven can prophesy the day when the gate receipts from athletic meetings would compare favourably with those of attractive cricket engagements. Can you bank on that for the fulfilment of your dreams?

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

It must not be supposed from the above criticisms that I am against the construction of another Stadium in our city. I am all for it. The more we have the better. Unless and until our athletes have the necessary facilities as obtain in the Western countries, we can hardly expect them to compete on even terms with their opponents from the West.

I consider it a sacred duty on the part of our Government to provide all the facilities for the development of sport in this country. Our people are not yet sufficiently sports-minded to play their proper part in the cause of promotion of sport. A time may come when they will realise their duties and responsibilities in this respect. But that time is still far distant. Therefore it devolves upon the Government to render all possible support, help and encouragement till that happy moment arrives. I hope they will rise to the occasion.

MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE

I wonder what will happen to the Mahalaxmi Race Course after racing is stopped in 1953? Couldn't we make it a centre of all sports? It would be a grand thing indeed if we could concentrate all our sporting activities in that area. I do not know what the Government intends to do with it. Surely it will be a great tragedy if such a magnificent sporting ground is allowed to be used for building purposes.

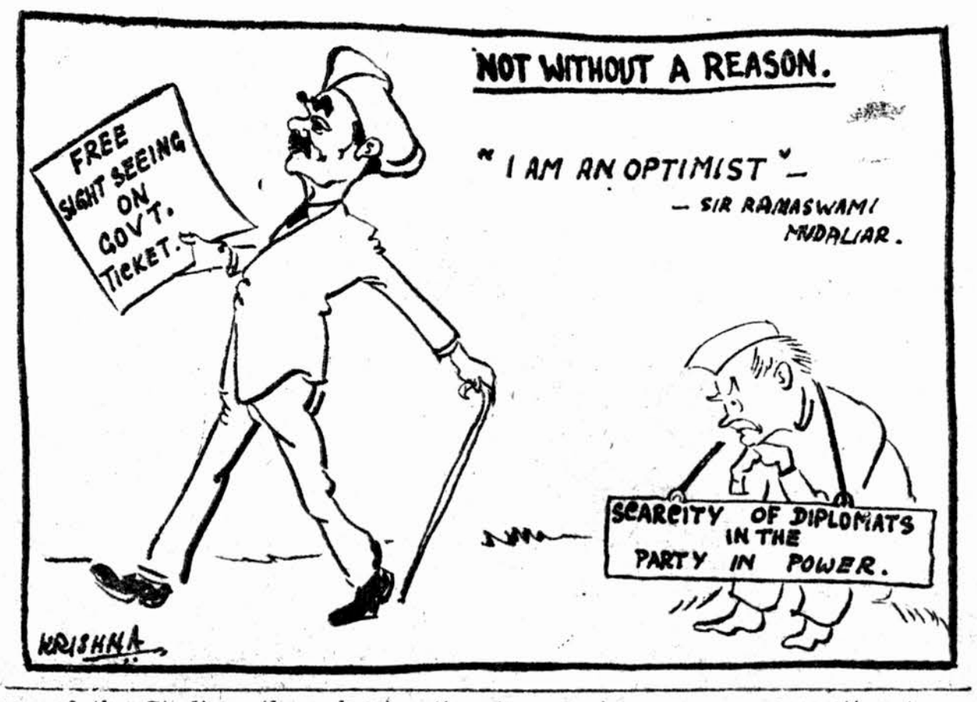
Bombay is terribly deficient of suitable play grounds in comparison with other big cities of the world—and even of India. So it is incumbent on all those who are responsible for our physical welfare, to see that this ground is kept open for our healthy recreation. It rests with the public to impress upon the Government its imperative need.

STADIUM EVERYWHERE

As a matter of fact all the Provincial Governments should build a sport suitable stadium at the headquarters. If it can be raised at public expense well and good. Otherwise Government should bear the cost themselves. Let us have well-organised and well-regulated sport in every part of the country. We have had barn-door-games far too long.

There cannot be much progress in unsystematic and ill-regulated sport. It is really a wonder that India has advanced so much in various branches of sport—particularly in hockey—despite the indifferent and slothful organisations everywhere.

But if we continue in this fashion much longer it will be impossible for us to retain our leadership in hockey or rise to the top in other games. It is rather unfortunate that people without knowledge and understanding of any game are packing the administrations of most of them. If Government take an active interest in them, the atmosphere is sure to change for the better.


NOT WITHOUT A REASON.
" I AM AN OPTIMIST "—
— SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR.
FREE SIGHT SEEING ON GOV'T. TICKET.
SCARCITY OF DIPLOMATS IN THE PARTY IN POWER.
KRISHNA

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala's Party

On Saturday 2nd inst., Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala gave a reception at her residence at Ridge Road in celebrtion of the recent marriage of her younger son Jehangir to Miss Shirin Dastoor. The house and garden were tastefully illuminated. The large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion was entertained to a programme of conjuring, classical dance and orchestra music.

The bridegroom was studying painting in the Heatherley School in England, and is at present a student of Sculpture in the Academic Juhan in Paris.

Mix together ½ cup of atta, 1 cup maida and salt to taste. Rub in 3 teaspoons of Dalda into mixture, prepare dough as for poories, and make into small balls. Roll out balls into flat round shapes of about 3" diameter. Cut into halves. Shape each half into a cone by first damping edges and then pressing them together. Stuff into cones cooked and seasoned potatoes and peas or minced meat and then seal up. Deep fry in hot Dalda till samosas are light brown.

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BOND OF HUMAN LIBERTY

(Continued From Page 24)

authority such as stifled science throughout the Middle Ages.

In politics, the association of personal initiative with a group is obvious and essential. Usually, two groups are involved: the party and the electorate. If you were to carry some reform, you must first persuade your party to adopt the reform, and then persuade the electorate to adopt your party. You may, of course, be able to operate directly upon the government, but this is seldom possible in a matter that rouses much public interest. When it is not possible, the initiative required involves so much energy and time, and is so likely to end in failure, that most people prefer to acquiesce in he 'status quo', except to the extent of voting, once in five years, for some candidate who promises reform.

In a highly organised world, personal initiative connected with a group must be confined to a few unless the group is small. If you are a member of a smal committee, you may reasonably hope to influence its decisions. In national politics, where you are one of some 20,000,000 voters, your influence is infinitesimal unless you are exceptional or occupy an exceptional position.

You have, it is true, a twenty-millionth share in the government of others, but only a twenty-millionth share in the government of yourself. You are therefore much more conscious of being governed than of governing. The government becomes in your thoughts a remote and largely malevolent 'they', not a set of men whom you, in concert with others who share your opinions, have chosen to carry out your wishes. Your individual feeling about politics, in these circumstances, is not that intended to be brought about by democracy, but much more nearly what it would be under a dictatorship.

Power For Small Groups

The sense of bold adventure, and of capacity to bring about results that are felt to be important, can only be restored if power can be delegated to small groups in which the individual is not overwhelmed by mere numbers. A considerable degree of central control is indispensable, if only for the reasons that we considered at the beginning of this lecture. But to the utmost extent compatible with this requisite, there should be devolution of the powers of the state to various kinds of bodies—geographical, industrial, cultural, according to their functions.

The powers of these bodies should be sufficient to make them interesting, and to cause energetic men to find satisfaction in influencing them. They would need, if they were to fulfil their purpose, a considerable measure of financial autonomy. Nothing is so damping and deadening to initiative as to have a carefully thought out scheme vetoed by a central authority which knows almost nothing about it and has no sympathy with its objects. Yet this is what constantly happens in Britain under our system of Treasury control.

Something more elastic and less rigid is needed if the best brains are not to be paralysed. And it must be an essential feature of any wholesome system that as much as possible of the power should be in the hands of men who are interested in the work that is to be done.

The problem of delimiting the powers of various bodies will be one presenting many difficulties. The general principle should be to leave to smaller bodies all functions which do not prevent the larger bodies from fulfilling their purpose. Confining ourselves, for the moment, to geographical bodies, there should be a hierarchy from the world government to parish councils.

The function of the world government is to prevent war, and it should have only such powers as are necessary to this end. This involves a monopoly of armed force, a power to sanction and revise treaties, and the right to give decisions in disputes between states. But the world government should not interfere with the internal affairs of member states, except in so far as is necessary to ensure the observance of treaties.

In like manner, the national government should leave as much as possible to county councils, and they, in turn, to borough and parish councils. A short-run loss of efficiency may be expected in some respects, but if the functions of subordinate bodies are made sufficiently important, able men will find satisfaction in belonging to them.

Need For Inter-Planetary Authority

Whether an organisation is geographical or cultural or ideological, it will always have two sorts of relations, those to its own members, and those to the outside world. The relations of a body to its own members should, as a rule, be left to the free decisions of the members, so long as there is no infringement of the law. But relations to the outside world, if they cannot be settled by friendly negotiation, must be regulated by a neutral authority. To this principle there should be no exception until we come to the world as a whole, which, so far has no external politieal relations. If a Wellsian war of the worlds were possible, we should need an inter-planetary authority.

Differences between nations, so long as they do not lead to hostility, are by no means to be deplored. Living for a time in a foreign country makes us aware of merits in which our own country is deficient and this is true whichever country our own may be. The same thing holds of differences between different regions within one country, and of the differing types produced by different professions.

Uniformity of character and uniformity of culture are to be regretted. Biological evolution has depended upon inborn differences between individuals or tribes, and cultural evolution depends upon acquired differences. When these disappear, there is no longer any material for selection. In the modern world, there is a real danger of too great similarity between one region and another in cultural respects. One of the best ways of minimising this evil is an increase in the autonomy of different groups.

Creative Impulses

The general principle which, if I am right, should govern the respective spheres of authority and initiative, may be stated broadly in terms of the different kinds of impulses that make up human nature. On the one hand, we have impulses to hold what we possess, and (too often) to acquire what others possess. On the other hand, we have creative impulses, impulses to put something into the world which is not taken away from anybody else. These may take humble forms, such as cottage gardens, or may represent the summit of human achievement, as in Shakespeare and Newton.

Broadly speaking, the regularising possessive impulses and their control by the law belong to the essential functions of Government, while the creative impulses, though Governments may encourage them, should derive their main influence from individual or group autonomy.

Material goods are more a matter of possesion than goods that are mental. A man who eats a piece of food prevents everyone else from eating it, but a man who writes or enjoys a poem does not prevent another man from writing or enjoying one just as good or better. That is why, in regard to material goods, justice is important, but in regard to mental goods the thing that is needed is opportunity and an environment that makes hope of achievement seem rational.

It is not great, material rewards that stimulate men capable of creative work; few poets or men of science have made fortunes or wished to do so. Socrates was put to death by authority, but he remained completely placid in his last moments because he had done his work. If he had been loaded with honours but prevented from doing his work, he would have felt that he had suffered a far severer penalty.

In a state where authority controls everything, including the means of publicity, a man of marked originality is likely to suffer this worse fate: whether or not he is subjected to legal penalties, he is unable to make his ideas known. When this happens in a community, it cannot any longer contribute anything of value to the collective life of mankind.

The control of greedy or predatory impulses is imperatively necessary, and therefore states, and even a world state, are needed for survival. But we cannot be content merely to be alive rather than dead; we wish to live happily, vigorously, creatively. For this the state can provide a part of the necessary conditions, but only if it does not, in the pursuit of security, stifle the largely unregulated impulses which give life its savour and its value. The individual life still has its due place and must not be subjected too completely to the control of vast organisations. To guard against this danger is very necessary in the world that modern technique has created.

GODS ENSHRINED IN CAVES

(Continued from page 21)

workmanship. The majority of these caves belong to the 7th century A.D. as is apparent from the presence of 'padikshanas' and other features of the rock-hewn temples of the Brahminical faith. The builders of these caves were however familiar with the frescoes of Ajanta and in cave no. 3 at Aurangabad is carved the Sutasoma Jataka which is painted in cave No. 17 at Ajanta. Similarly the dance scene depicted in the left corridor of cave No. 1 at Ajanta is repeated in the shrine of cave No. 8 at Aurangabad. These interesting rock-hewn temples of Aurangabad are divided into three groups and belong to the Buddhist faith. The first group consists of five caves, situated about 300 feet above the plain. Commencing from the west Cave No. 1 has a front 74 feet long. The verandah which is 76 feet by 9 feet has eight pillars each with square bases and bracket capitals with struts under each wing carved mostly with female figures. At the west end, between the window and the door, is Buddha on the lotus seat attended by 'chauri-bearers'. The lotus seat is supported by figures having five snake-hoods over their heads. Cave No. 2 was a temple of worship and its front which is now destroyed, consisted of a verandah 21 feet by 12 feet supported on two pillars. A seated Buddha 9 feet high is inside the shrine. The next cave is a 'vihara' which has a verandah 30 feet by 8 feet with four pillars in front and a chapel at each side. Two groups of worshipping figures, male and female, occupy the front rows of the shrine. They have almost an Egyptian cast of countenance, with thick lips and very elaborate head-dresses and necklaces. This is one of the most completely developed Buddhist caves in India. Cave No. 4 is a chaitya of great simplicity. The next cave is an insignificant one.

The second group of caves is about three-quarters of a mile further east in the same range of hills. Cave No. 6 combines the characters of a vihara and a chaitya. It consists of an antechamber and shrine in the centre with four cells on each side and two at the back. Fragments of painting are seen on the roof of the verandah and also on the roof and halls of the antechamber. They are in the same style as the roofs of the verandahs at Ajanta and perhaps of the same age. The plan of cave No. 7 is a still further advance towards Brahminical temples and its date may be fixed about the middle of the 7th century. The sculptures here are characteristic of the Mahayana mythology and relate principally to Padmapani. The front of the principal shrine has six figures almost life size consisting chiefly of females. The remaining caves are obscure ones.

At a distance of five miles from Bhuvaneshwar, the new capital of Orissa, lie the famous Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves, the excavation of which has played an important role in the field of ancient Indian history. The Rani Gumpha cave is perhaps the most interesting of all the Udayagiri caves. Tradition attributes this building to Lalendra Kesari's queen of the 7th century A.D. who with a religious bent of mind longed for a quiet and lonely place. This cave consists of two ranges of rooms on the three sides of the quadrangle. "Its sculpture seems to bear the marks of Buddhist influence. The upper storey frieze is the one most discussed by archaeologists. It has been supposed to represent some episodes in the story of the conquest of Ceylon by Vijaya. Kalingadesa has most often been associated with Ceylon and it is only fitting that a subject of primary importance to Kalinga should find a place in one of the most important caves of Kalinga." The Hathi Gumpha or the Elephant cave in Udayagiri is a very well-known to students of ancient history, as it bears important inscriptions. Prof. Ferguson and Dr. Burgess have declared that the picturesqueness of the forms of the Udayagiri caves, the richness of their sculpture and the architectural details render them the most important of the caves in India. The Ajanta cave in Khandagiri is by far the most interesting due to the fact that it has a bas relief of Buddha, combined with Vishnu and Lakshmi and it would appear from Buddhist chroniclers that the Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi was the first to be taken over and absorbed by Buddhism and hence the peculiar combination of Lord with Goddess Lakshmi

GLASS HEDMETS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

A London fire-fighter seen wearing the new glass helmet. It has been designed jointly by Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Fire Research Organisation.

depicts a land-mark in the evolutionary history of Buddhism.

Trimurthi Of Elephanta

Few visitors to Bombay fail to take the opportunity of seeing the famous Elephanta caves. They are about 6 in number but only four were completely finished. The first cave which is the largest contains numerous striking sculptures of great artistic merit and beauty. Standing on an eminence of nearly 250 feet in the Western Hill, the first cave is entirely hewn out af a hard compact mass of rock. From the porch of this cave one can have a fine view below and a few steps from the porch lead one to the portals of the cave. Facing the entrance is one of the most striking sculptures, the famous colossal three-faced Shiva otherwise called Trimurthi Shiva. God Shiva is represented in his three-fold character of Creator, Preserver and Destroyer. 'Surely the Trimurthi of Elephanta is the greatest piece of sculpture in the world', observed a well-known archaeologist. The central face which represents Shiva as Creator has thick-set lips and the mild expression on the face befits its Character as the Creator. The face to the right of the visitor is that of Vishnu, the Preserver. It holds a lotus flower in its right hand and presents a gentle look which is almost feminine in character and expresses a complacency to the Preserver. The other face represents Shiva in the role of a destroyer. "A rage which is not momentary like human anger, has convulsed these austere features; the fierce conflict of the eternal principle of evil has drawn the lips apart in a smile that is not one of the malevolence but of a conscious superiority". The artistic value of this great cave cannot be described adequately in cold print.

Arjuna's Penance

The cave tamples and monolithic temples in Mahabalipuram near Madras are without a parallel elsewhere in India and stand as a class by themselves. Here Arjuna, one of the Pandava brothers is seen standing on one emaciated leg with uplifted arms Next to him is the figure of God Shiva holding the Pasupathastra. In another place on the same rock is shown King Bali holding his durbar attended by warriors, rajas and several wild animals. This representation is of Patalaloka (nether world) whither he was sent by the Vamana Tiruvikrama Avatar—the dwarf incarnation of Mahavishnu—to rule over the place.

Endowed with a rich inventive faculty and an irrepressible energy the master-builders of old produced monuments which have always attracted and fascinated Eastern savants and western scholars.

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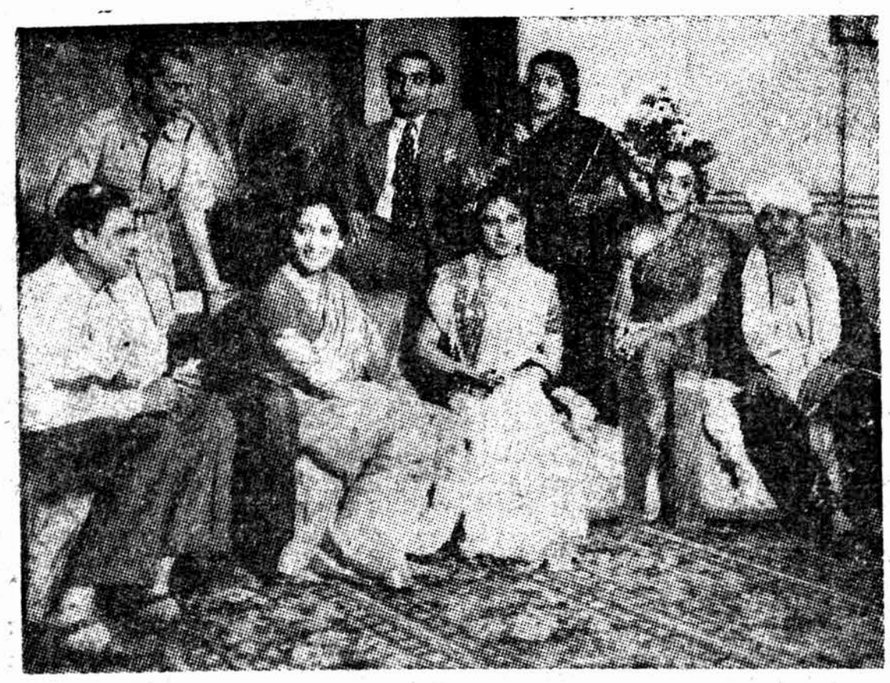
MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA FESTIVAL

The fifteen-day programme of the Golden Jubilee of the Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, was a festival of art, music, dance and drama in which leading artistes participated. Pictures below show the highlights of the unique celebration.

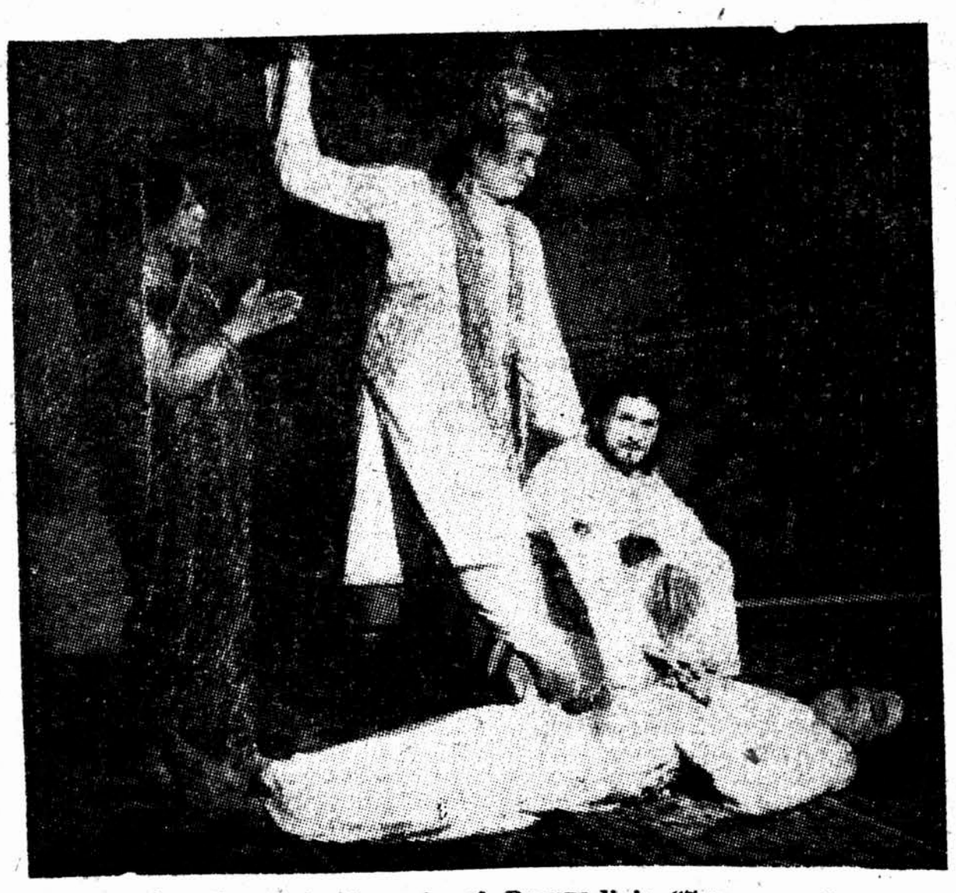


A scene from Atre's "Lagnach Bedi". Sitting left to right, Vasant Joglekar, Sumati Gupte, Vanamala, Kusum Deshpande, and Dhermal. Standing, Nagesh Joshi, Panditrao Nagarkar and Rewa Gupte.

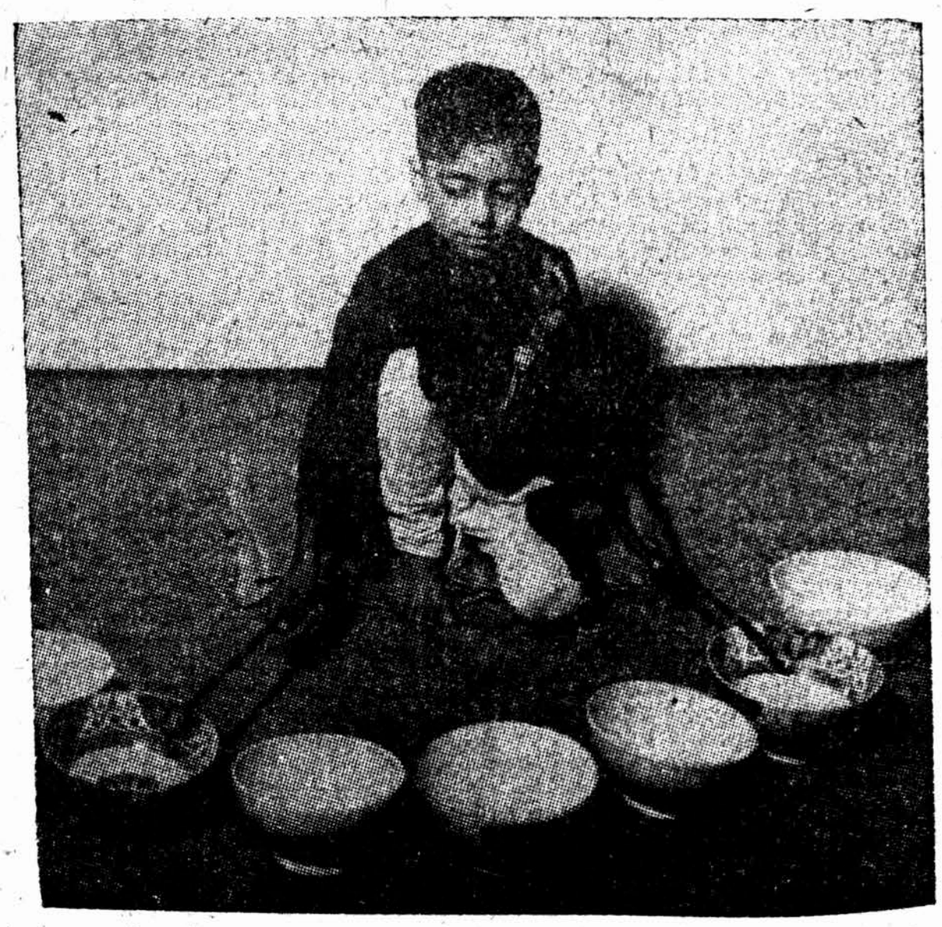
Snehaprabha Pradhan and Babu[illegible] Pendharkar in a dramatic scene.

"Sur Shree" Bai Kesarbai Kerkar giving recital of classical music.

Manohar Barve playing on 'Kashta Tarang'



Balgandharva in the role of Draupadi in "Swayamwar".



Anil Kumar Mohile playing the 'Jaltarang'

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